THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PEACE QUESTION

LETTER FROM HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

THE DOCUMENT IN FULL.

Negotiations Ardently Desired.

WHAT KIND OF A PEACE IS WANTED.

AN OPINION OF M'CLELLAN.

No Confidence in Northern Peace Men.

THE PLATFORM BAD, AND THE STANDARD-BEARER WORSE.

Alex. Stephens, Governor Brown, and Colonel Boyce Used Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th instant, which contains the following important letter from Mr. Johnson:—

SANDY GROVE, near Barrow P. O., Ga., September 25.—Gentleman:—Your letter of the 12th instant was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object which it proposes—"the inauguration of a new movement at the South." I long for peace as ardently as "the hart pants after the cooling water brooks." I agree with you that "this unnatural strife cannot be terminated by arms."

To this end we should lose no occasion, or omit any proper means, to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us upon honorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace, and readiness for negotiation, from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Legislative resolves, and congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation? Gladly would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would tend to the result so earnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so urgently demanded by the interests of both sections. Our military situation would seem to forbid even the attempt. The capture of Atlanta and Richmond is regarded by the authorities of the United States as all that is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and General Grant says the early capture of Richmond is certain, beyond a doubt.

What, under the circumstances, would be the probable effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it not be Fate to the North? Would it not be the triumph of the United States with a sense of justice, or forbearance, or magnanimity? So far from this, it would be construed into intimidation or into fear, and it would stimulate and intensify the war spirit of the North. It would increase, rather than lessen, the number of its enemies. It would unite all its conflicting elements in one common effort to conquer a peace. It would be the spirit of the people, ultimate success, with the reward for their sufferings and sacrifices. For these overwhelming reasons it is replete with examples, of which none is more striking or more in point than that of the revolution of 1776. Then there was a despondency—an reservation of spirit and energy, an abstension of courage and heroic resolve.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

THE "ROANOKE."

HALIFAX, October 20.—A brig has arrived here which is reported to have landed the *Roanoke's* passengers at Bermuda. The particulars will be telegraphed as soon as obtained.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¼; Illinois Central, 112¾; do. bonds, 85; Cumberland preferred, 75; Michigan Southern, 64¾; New York Central, 116¼; Reading, 120¾; Hudson River, 93¼; Canton Company, 50¼; Virginia 6s, 69¾; Missouri 6s, 58¾; Five-Twenty Coupons, 107¾. Coupon 6s, 1881, 104; Gold, 108; since the Board, 106.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Flour dull, sales of 8300 bbls at $10 for State, $9 90@$11 for Ohio, and $10 @$14 for Southern. Wheat firm, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 35 for Milwaukee; $2 15 for Western. Corn advanced 1c, sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 5000 bbls at $38@$42 75 for mess. Lard quiet at 20@20c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat firm, but scarce. Corn advancing; sales of white at $1 72 and yellow at $1 80@1 85. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 60. Groceries are heavy.

KILLED AND WOUNDED GENERALS.

General D. D. Bid well.

This promising officer met his death in the unexpected, nobly contested, but ultimately successful action in the vicinity of Cedar creek, Virginia, on the 19th instant. He entered the service September 21, 1861, as a colonel of what was known as the Buffalo regiment, or, in order of numbers, the 40th New York Volunteers. He early became conspicuous for his bravery and soldierly qualities, and has taken a prominent part in nearly all the campaigns in Virginia. At the time of his death he commanded a brigade in the 6th Corps. His appointment to the rank of Brigadier-General was of recent date, and had not yet received the confirmation of the Senate.

General H. G. Wright.

This officer, wounded in the late engagement in the Shenandoah valley, graduated at West Point, June 30, 1841, and was promoted to the corps of engineers. The next year he became acting assistant professor of engineering in the Academy, and in 1843 was appointed full assistant professor of engineering. Shortly after the commencement of the war he had reached the rank of Major of Engineers in the Regular Army, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from September 1, 1861. For some time he figured in the Department of the South. In 1862 he was appointed in command of the Department of Ohio. In March, 1863, he was relieved, and was assigned to the command of a division in Sedgwick's Sixth Corps.

After the death of General Sedgwick he was promoted to the command of the 6th Corps. During the campaign in Virginia, under General Grant, General Wright behaved with great gallantry, and was promoted for distinguished services to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He had been appointed before to July, 1862, but was for some reason not confirmed. During Sheridan's successful operations in the Shenandoah valley, it will be remembered the 6th Corps and General Wright have taken a conspicuous part.

General James B. Ricketts.

This officer, also wounded, was a graduate of West Point, in June 30, 1839, and was promoted to the 1st United States Artillery. He figured in the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, and was wounded and taken prisoner. For meritorious conduct on that occasion he was promoted to brigadier-general. Since that time he has taken a prominent part, as a division commander, in nearly all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac up to July, 1864, when he accompanied his division, in the 6th Corps, to the Upper Potomac.

He was at the battle of Monocacy Junction, Maryland, and in the subsequent operations in the Shenandoah valley he temporarily commanded the 6th Corps, during General Wright's command of the army, and upon the appointment of General Sheridan to the chief command, returned to his division. The part taken by General Ricketts in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and in the recent fight near Cedar creek, where he was wounded, has not detracted from the glory of his past record.

General Cuvier Grover.

also wounded, graduated at West Point, June 30, 1850, and was promoted to the 1st United States Artillery, and in 1855 was transferred to the 10th Infantry. When the war broke out he was ordered from Utah, where he had been on duty for some time, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. During the Peninsular campaign he commanded a brigade in Hooker's Division, Heintzelman's Corps, and greatly distinguished himself at Fair Oaks and the seven days' battles. He was promoted to Brigadier-General, April 14, 1862. In the Pope campaign in Virginia he commanded a brigade under General Hooker. He was also at this time put in command of a division.

In the latter part of 1862 he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to a division in the 19th Corps. He took part in the operations against Port Hudson in the summer of 1863, as well as other campaigns in General Banks's department. In the winter of the 19th Corps to the North in July last, General Grover accompanied his division, and has since seen hard service in the Shenandoah valley.

The Rebel General Ramseur.

The Rebel General reported to have been mortally wounded and captured by General Sheridan is probably Stephen D. Ramseur, of North Carolina. He was born in North Carolina, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from that State. He graduated in 1860, and was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. When the war broke out Ramseur left the United States service and accepted the captaincy of a flying artillery, a corps raised in North Carolina.

When the war actively opened in Virginia his battery was ordered to the seat of war, and General Ramseur has since been in various positions in Lee's army. He was promoted a brigadier-general in 1863, and commanded for a time a brigade of North Carolina troops in General Early's Division of Longstreet's Corps. When Longstreet was wounded in the Battles of the Wilderness, and Early assumed the command of his corps, General Ramseur was temporarily promoted to the command of Early's Division. He was acting in this capacity when wounded and captured on the 19th inst. General Ramseur was a young man.

A Comic Company in London.

A London journal says:—"After the various contradictory stories about Owls, Arrows, and other strugglers, it may comfort the public mind to be set aright upon so important a subject as the possibility of the establishment of a new comic periodical. A circular has been issued, inviting persons to join a 'Comic Literature Company (Limited).' It states that the promoters have been assured by a man of business that if they can only scrape together money enough to advertise enormously, a first number will sell very largely.

"The newspaper is to be illustrated, and the cuts are to be colored, because the '*Illustrated News* colored pictures command a great sale,' and some rather lachrymose and slightly coarse specimens of pictorial fun are given. The writers, it is announced, to be 'Queer Birds, Funny Dogs,' and the like, and 'Jolly Larks' are promised. Mr. Henry Mayhew is to be the editor, with the addition of Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, Mr. F. Robertson, Mr. Wilberforce, and other celebrated wits."

—Wisconsin is said to be the sportsman's paradise just now. There are thousands of fat ducks and partridges imploring to be shot.

—A low woman in Rochester, when about to be arrested, jumped from a fourth-story window and escaped—unhurt.

THIRD EDITION

"WHIRLING!!"

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY

STILL BETTER NEWS.

Second Battle of Fisher's Hill.

LONGSTREET'S ROUT COMPLETE

FIFTY GUNS CAPTURED.

The Flight and Pursuit of the Enemy.

HE ABANDONS ALL OF HIS "MATERIAL."

His Dead and Wounded in our Hands.

LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

"Gallant Sherry's" Detailed Account of the Triumph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 21, 11:40 A. M.—Major-General Dix, New York:—The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the Cedar creek battle:—

Despatch from Sheridan.

CEDAR CREEK, Va., October 20, 11:30 A. M.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point:—We have again been favored by a great victory—a victory won from disaster by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 o'clock P. M. by a left half-wheel of the whole line with a division of cavalry, turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pursued with vigor.

The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces. This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the morning. At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in. Also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill, and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rearguard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded—among them Colonel Jas. Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Colonel J. Howard Hiester, commanding a brigade, wounded; Colonel R. G. McKever, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field. I cannot yet give you details. Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape, and are coming in.

Ramseur, commanding a Division in Early's army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Despatch from General Grant.

General Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar creek is expressed in the following despatch:—

CITY POINT, October 20, 8 P. M.—Hon. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here, in honor of Sheridan's last victory.

Turning what had bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of generals.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The Medical Director reports that seven hundred and seventy slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field, and all the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—A correspondent at Jefferson City, writing under date of the 19th, says:—"Everything looks much more favorable to-night. The news from General Curtis is most cheering. General Rosecrans took the field to-day, and to-night is many miles from here.

"Price has declared an amnesty to all deserters from his army who have been bushwhacking, and they are joining him. Bill Anderson will join him in a few days. Quantrell has been promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and Jackman is to have charge of a division. Holtzclard is also to report to Price. This clearly shows that the guerilla leaders of this State are commissioned officers of the regular Confederate service.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, of the 17th Illinois Veteran Cavalry, who was captured at Glasgow, and paroled, expresses the opinion that the Rebels cannot fight mounted, and that our infantry is more than a match for them. He also says that Price has 30,000 men."

THE STATE ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, October 21.—The result of the election in York county was correct as first announced by the Philadelphia *Age*, but the Return Judges found an error and corrected accordingly. The official vote, however, has not yet been sent to the office of the Secretary of State, but it is the same as published in this morning's papers.

We are as yet unable to get Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, and Wyoming counties.

The following is the official aggregate of the soldiers' vote, as far as received at the Secretary's office:—

Union vote	14,391
Democratic	4,414
Union majority	10,277

THE NEW MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—There is still some quibbling about the result of the election on the new Constitution, but it is, undoubtedly, ratified by a handsome majority. The *American*, in footing up the returns this morning, all of which are official, gives fifty-two majority in favor of the Constitution, and about a thousand soldiers' votes to hear from, which will be nearly unanimous in favor of the Constitution; but it is alleged, without even the soldiers' vote at all, Governor Bradford will throw out more than enough of the home vote taken and counted illegally, to carry the Constitution. Several prominent lawyers are already making preparations to test the Constitutionality of the vote, and overthrow the new Constitution. I imagine they will only have their trouble for their pains.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

Draft Skedders Not Credited.

Provost Marshal-General Fry has given a formal reply to the city authorities in reference to the draft. His principal point is as follows:—Persons who are drawn and fail to report are not considered by the law officers of the Government, nor by the bureau, as obtained, in the meaning of the law. They will not, therefore, be credited, unless they shall subsequently be arrested and held to service. The Washington local authorities will proceed at once to apprehend deserters.

Public Rejoicing.

A grand torchlight procession takes place to-night in honor of recent political victories.

Sheridan.

Everything is going on well with Sheridan at the latest dates.

How the New York Soldiers Vote.

Several of the New York regiments with General Grant have already cast their votes for President. All the Connecticut regiments have done so.

Government Finances.

No new loan is contemplated by the Treasury Department at present. The last loan did not quite nett the Government par.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—SIX A. M., 47. Noon, 58. One P. M., 58½. Wind, N. N. W.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.

OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

RESOLUTIONS OF HONOR.

THE MILITARY CORTEGE.

This afternoon the mortal remains of the hero, Major-General David Bell Birney, were interred at Woodland Cemetery. The great success which has characterized the career of this military officer, and the honor reflected upon his native city by his glorious achievements, rendered it fitting and proper that his burial should be marked by the most imposing ceremonies. The funeral cortege this afternoon, besides the military, was composed of the most prominent of our citizens, many of whom have for a number of years past enjoyed an intimate social relation with the deceased.

Besides the Mayor and members of Select and Common Councils, members of the Bar of this city, Union League, and National Union Club, numerous officers now in this city, who have served under the lamented deceased in the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, took part in the obsequies.

THE LAST ACT OF LOYALTY.

General Birney reached his home in this city on the 11th instant, the day of the State election; and notwithstanding his extreme physical prostration, he insisted upon being taken to the polls and casting his vote in the contest. To this point he was conveyed in his carriage, and supported by two of his aids who had accompanied him from the army, he stepped up to the polls, and there deposited his vote for the country that he had so long and honorably served. How sublime the act! for even at that time the stamp of death was impressed upon the brow of the warrior.

HIS LAST WORDS.

During the progress of the insidious malady which was the cause of the death of General Birney, he was frequently delirious. During these moments, when reason was temporarily unseated, he constantly was under the hallucination that he was still in the field at the head of the proud legions that he had led so often to victory. He was frequently heard to exclaim by the anxious watchers at his bedside:—"Bring up the guns;" "Advance on the left;" and other military orders, the counterpart of those issued on the battle-field. His last words spoken in the delirium that preceded his death were, "Boys, keep your eyes on the flag!" Thus the brave soldier "kept the bird in his bosom" to his dying moment, and his final utterance will ring as a battle-cry in the coming fight by the shrewd veterans who loved their commander so well.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.

Last night Mr. Joseph A. Bailly, the sculptor, took a cast of the face of the deceased. We understand that it is already in contemplation to erect a monument to the memory of the General, and we cannot but indulge a hope that the design may soon be put into execution. Surely Philadelphia owes a debt of gratitude to her brave son, which not even a "monumented pile or sculptured bust," no matter how imposing, can liquidate.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

One of the daughters of General Birney, who has been attending school in Pittsfield, Mass., only reached this city yesterday, she having been summoned to this city by telegram announcing the death of her father.

CITY COUNCILS HONOR THE BRAVE DEAD.

At a meeting of Councils yesterday, the following message was received from the Mayor:—

To the President and Members of the Common Council of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN:—Major-General David Bell Birney, United States Volunteers, died on the night of Tuesday last, at his residence in this city.

Four weeks ago your Chamber adopted a joint resolution of welcome to General Birney, tendering to him the Hall of Independence that we might receive the merited congratulations of his fellow-citizens.

The conspicuous and successful military career of General Birney, since the beginning of the Rebellion, has rendered his name the pride of his adoption, and it is proper that Philadelphia should evince a grateful appreciation of his eminent self-devotion and patriotism, and show a manifest a sense of public loss in the decease of this able soldier and honored citizen.

Respectfully, ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sulger then offered a series of resolutions, deploring the loss of the deceased, and tendering the use of Independence Hall to the family of the deceased for the purposes of a public burial. A copy of the resolutions were also ordered to be engrossed, to be presented to the consort of the late General.

INVITATION TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

The following invitation to attend the funeral was also received and accepted by Councils:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.—To Hon A. K. Harper, President of Common Council.—Sir:—The officers and members of the Common Council are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Major-General D. B. Birney, from his late residence, No. 1920 Race street, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. By request of the family.

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., D. C.

MILITARY NOTICE.

The following notice was issued yesterday:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.—The officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and officers of the Volunteer Service, are invited to attend the funeral of the late Major-General D. B. Birney, from his residence, No. 1920 Race street, to move to-morrow (Friday), at 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of Major-General Ludlow.

WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, Adjutant.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

A meeting of the officers who have served under General Birney was held at the Continental Hotel last evening, at which Colonel C. H. T. Collis, of the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided, when, on motion, it was resolved that the officers who have served under General Birney shall attend his funeral in full dress uniform, and shall assemble at the house of Captain J. M. Davis, No. 2021 Arch street, at 1 o'clock to-day.

It was also resolved that they would attend the funeral of General Birney in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

On motion, a committee of two were appointed to wait upon Colonel John F. Glenn and extend the same invitation to the officers of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The officers and men of the 23d Regiment, General Birney's original command, met last evening at the Commonwealth Building. Colonel Glenn was called to the chair, and stated that the military escort would be confined strictly to the army regulations. Therefore it would be impossible for the regiment to parade as a body. The officers subsequently received an invitation to participate with those who had held the meeting at the Continental. A series of resolutions, expressing their regret at the decease of their old commander, were passed.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

is displayed at half-mast at the several military posts of this department to-day, and half hour guns will be fired until sunset.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

at the house, delivered by Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., though short, were of the most affecting character, and drew tears from almost every one within sound of the speaker's voice.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE

moved by the following route:—From the residence of the deceased, No. 1920 Race street, down Race to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Arch, up Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Market, out Market to Thirty-ninth, down Thirty-ninth to the Cemetery.

The members of the civic associations formed on Twentieth street, and, under direction of their respective marshals, took their places in the procession as designated, after the funeral escort moved from the house. A large crowd was congregated in the neighborhood of the residence of the deceased, but through the admirable police arrangements of Lieutenant Henderson, the greatest order was preserved.

At 3 o'clock the coffin was brought from the house borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers below mentioned, and placed in the hearse. Then followed the cortege in the following order:—

I. Detachment of police. Platoon of sixteen Reserves, fully equipped, under command of Lieutenant Henderson.

II. Funeral escort, consisting of detachment of infantry, four pieces of artillery, and a squadron of Cavalry. The infantry and artillery were under the command of Brigadier-General Elliott. The cavalry consisted of First Philadelphia City Troop, commanded by Captain Samuel J. Randall.

III. Officiating clergymen, Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D.

IV. Pall-bearers. Major-Generals Ord (acting), and Sickles; Brigadier-Generals Gwynn and Neil; Commodore Engle and Stevens.

V. Hearse, with guard detailed from 1st troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, and which escorted the deceased to camp.

VI. Family—Mrs. D. B. Birney, widow of the deceased; Mr. Birney; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jennison, parents of Mrs. Birney; his brothers, Hon. James Birney, of Michigan, and Colonel William Birney.

VII. General's staff, and officers who have served on his staff during the war. Captain Graves, of Boston; Captain Ford, of New York; Captain North, of Philadelphia. These were joined by members of the staff of General Sickles—Colonel Hart and Captain Fry.

VIII. Relatives and friends following in carriages. Among them we noticed our well-known fellow-citizens Clement B. Dallas, Esq., and His Excellency Governor Curtin.

IX. Officers and soldiers of the 114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—the regiment having been organized and commanded by General Birney as Colonel.

X. Officers and soldiers who have served under General Birney's command during the war. General Joshua T. Owen we noticed among the number.

XI. Officers of the navy.

XII. Officers of the army.

XIII. Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., (of which the General was a member), and other members of the Masonic Order.

XIV. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

XV. Mayor and Members of the Select and Common Councils.

XVI. Union League and National Union Club.

XVII. Citizens.

THE BODY

of the deceased was laid out in the front parlor. It was encased in a silver-mounted coffin, covered with black cloth. The lower portion of the coffin was covered by the American flag. The sword of the deceased was displayed adjoining the coffin.

THE CROWD, ETC.,

that besieged the house before the funeral moved was very great, and, in many cases we saw, noticed the most intense sorrow exhibited among those who had come to take their last view of the good citizen and brave soldier.

Three bands and one full drum corps furnished the music for the sad escort.

G. W. Davis, Esq., the law-partner of General Birney, had charge of arranging the details of the funeral.

POLICE CASES.—This morning Francis Reilly was before Alderman Welding, charged with riot. The affair occurred a week or two since. A party of men, armed with clubs, made an attack upon a lager beer saloon at Fifth and Green streets. Sergeant Magee, who was in the neighborhood, arrested Reilly, and was about taking him to the Station House. One of the roughs struck the sergeant over the head with a club, rendering him insensible, and inflicting such injuries as to confine him to his bed ever since. Yesterday the prisoner was rearrested. He stands committed. The villain who struck the murderous blow has not yet been arrested.

Catharine Nulty, employed as a servant in the family of Mr. B. H. Bartol, S. Tenth street, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of robbing a fellow-servant of about a hundred dollars and some dresses. The money and dresses were removed from the owner's trunk before daylight on Thursday morning, and suspicion fell upon the defendant, because nothing of hers was disturbed. After a messenger had been despatched to the police office, Catharine went into the yard; and soon after an apron, in which the stolen money had been wrapped, was found in a well; also a box which had contained articles of value. Catharine was held to answer.

THE LATE STABBING AND SHOOTING AFFAIR.—William Whitney, who was recently stabbed at Tenth and Arch streets, is still very low. His friends claim that the published reports, heretofore, have been *ex parte*. They state that Whitney went to Pettel's to look for an acquaintance, and not to create a difficulty; and that after coming out he was attacked and stabbed in the back while going up Sansom street. He then fired a pistol at his assailant, and was immediately knocked down and stabbed again by Pettel's friends. This is the other side of the affair, and it is but just that it should be published. Pettel is slowly recovering from his wounds.

DISPUTE SETTLED.—The Committee on Railroad of Councils, to whom was referred the dispute between the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company and the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, in reference to the use by the Fairmount Company of that portion of the road on Second and Third streets, reported that it was agreed that the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company should pay in cash the sum of $8300, and an annual rent of $900. The ordinance passed both branches of Councils.

EXTENSION OF THE WHARF LINES.—The Board of Port Wardens have addressed a communication to Councils in reference to the extension of the wharf line along the river front, in accordance with the act of Assembly adopted at the last session. The act did not provide for the expense of the survey. The Wardens also suggest that the piers be numbered north and south of Market street, so as to conform with our system of house numbering. Referred to the Committee on Port Wardens.

POSTPONED.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, the Mayor was to have rendered his decision in the case of the Actuary of the New York Jewelers' Association, who was arrested upon the charge of setting up and carrying on the lottery business. The decision was postponed for the present.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day was caused by the burning of the back portion of a dwelling in Lombard street, below Eighth, occupied by colored people. The damage was slight.

ADDRESSES BY MAJOR-GENERALS DIX AND SICKELS.—Major-Generals Dix and Sickels will both deliver addresses at the Academy of Music to-night, upon the occasion of the celebration by the Union Campaign Club.

CASUALTIES.—In the fire at Seventh and Lombard streets, a child was severely burned.

Amelia Sheppard had her arm broken yesterday by a blow from a cratch.

DEPOT FOR UNITED STATES COMMISSARY STORES.—The old Eastern Market House, in Tenth street, is now being used as a depot for United States Commissary stores.

INCREASE OF THE CITY REVENUE.—An ordinance was introduced into Councils yesterday, and referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration, providing for an increase of the city revenue. The ordinance provides that after January, 1865, the charge for water shall be increased twenty-five per cent.

That in pursuance to a further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, passed August 25, 1854, the following annual tax is assessed on personal estate in the city of Philadelphia:—One per cent. on the principal of all mortgages, to be paid by the mortgagee; one dollar on each horse or mule; ten per cent. on the value of each pleasure carriage not used for hire; one per cent. on the salaries and income of all officers not Federal; one per cent. on all incomes not derived from real estate in the said city over and above three hundred dollars; and one mill on each one per cent. of dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company incorporated in pursuance to any law of this Commonwealth.

That the Commissioners shall appoint a competent person, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable monthly, to assess all personal property.

An income tax for city expenses is something entirely new in the history of municipal taxation.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.—A resolution was introduced in Councils yesterday and referred to the Finance Committee, to revise the tax laws of the city of Philadelphia, by the appointment by the Mayor of a commission of five citizens, whose duty it shall be to revise such laws, and be directed to fix upon and report some uniform standard; to ascertain the *bona fide* value of all property made taxable, so that the same relative value in the aggregate amount of property may be obtained in all the wards of the city; and that the said commissioners be instructed to report to Councils at as early a day as possible.

CITY GAS WORKS.—An ordinance providing for a loan of $1,000,000 for the further extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works is now pending before Select Council, having passed Common branch.

Another authorizing a loan of $100,000, to enable the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Northern Liberty Gas Works after the 1st of July, 1865, is also under consideration.

ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—A meeting of the ladies of our city, favorable to the cause of aiding the orphans of our soldiers, was held last night, at Sansom Street Hall. It was determined to hold a festival on the 1st of December, at the hall, and they hope to realize $2000 towards the erection of a home for these needy wanderers, who have such strong claims on the sympathies of the loyal North.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of ready-made Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We are at all times low in prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

ROCKHILL & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

"ECONOMY ALL THE GO."—One man advertises you to "save your money and temper by purchasing the new electric gas bracket;" another to save the price by using silk in the eyes of needles; with a new burner, asks you to "save your gas." Now, we think this last advice the most sound and applicable of any time we have lately seen in print, and we commend it to those who are yet debating whether "war rates" or "peace rates" is the order is the saving of money, and that can be done by always purchasing your clothes at the one-price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the "continental."

"A FEW MORE PLAIN FACTS."—More of the Florence Machines are not in use than all other sewing machines combined; 50,000 are not sold in a year, and are in use in Philadelphia alone. These figures are enough to establish its superiority over all other family machines, and gain for it a host of friends who regard it as the Queen of Sewing Machines. No other machine receives so large a range of premiums as the Florence. The sales of the Florence during the first year it was before the public were more than double those of any other sewing machine for a like period, showing that a discriminating public can and do appreciate the advantages of the Florence over all others. Full instructions given without charge, whether you wish to purchase or not. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money returned. Odging lady canvassers, with or without machines, sent to any part of the city, by the day or week. Call or send your address at the Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chestnut street.

SOMETHING NEW.—In Germon's splendid temple of art, No. 914 Arch street, the walls are covered with beautiful specimens of Photographic skill, which are attached thereto without the aid of cords or any of the usual fixtures often found on the walls, and can be arranged and rearranged in every possible form without any injury to same. It is a patent arrangement of H. Rosenthaler, of this city. Persons who delight in decorating their walls should see it. Every one desirous of obtaining the most perfect Photographic art should see the admirable arrangement of colored light in this establishment to suit the ever-varying conditions of the atmosphere, whereby the chemical action of light is rendered instantaneous in its actions in all weathers.

PHOTOGRAPHS, fine and accurately executed likenesses of all styles, life-size Photographs colored in oil, Ivorytypes and Ambrotypes. See specimens. H. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

MR. A. P. SCHONKMAN, Gas-fitter, No. 537 Race street, has just shown us his new method of lighting gas by electricity.

The Bracket is made in a highly ornamental style, and forms a novel and useful gas fixture.

The Brackets can be seen in operation by calling at the establishment in person.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when a few cents will purchase a box of Wells' Hair Tonic, is a folly not to be tolerated. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, October 21.

Sheridan's victory yesterday unsettled the Gold and Stock Markets. Early in the morning the Washington and Baltimore bankers, who had early intelligence, were large sellers of gold in New York, having advised their correspondents there by cypher messages; while New York, Boston, and Philadelphia bullion dealers were heavy buyers. Scotch, it seems, got a little ahead, and made good use of the golden moments. When the news became public, by being posted on the bulletin boards, gold took a stampede, and fell from 3 to 5 per cent. In the afternoon a strong effort was made to rally the market, and the price at 5 P. M. had been marked up again from 207 to 208½, at which price there were large transactions, the effort being to pay off the Baltimore sellers of the morning. Thus the singular anomaly was presented of Republican bulls in gold for a few hours. This will show our readers now the tide of battle ebbs and flows at the gold boards, setting all reasonable calculations, for the hour, utterly at defiance.

The tendency of the price of gold is, however, downward, and the persistent bears will reap large profits on their transactions. We may expect such news, in a few days, from Grant, as will settle at once and finally the present combat in the bullion market, when we hope the tide of trade will once more resume its calm and steady flow, and business men may make calculations in commerce which they may reasonably hope will be fulfilled. At present all is at sea, and prices of all commodities are unsettled each hour.

At the Fifth Avenue Board, last evening, gold fell to 207¾, and after many fluctuations closed finally at 208¼.

There is a better feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady, but the transactions continue limited. Government bonds are unchanged, with sales at 101¼@102, coupons off, and 105¼.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing, but prices are rather better. Reading sold at 66@66¼, which is an advance; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 44¾@45; 60¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 59¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 59¼ for Minehill; 29¼ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 35 for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 97 for Morris Canal preferred; and 75 for Morris Canal common.

The Money Market continues easy, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Good paper is scarce, and quoted at 9@10 per cent.

There is less doing in gold this morning; the market is dull and rather lower, opening at 208¼, fell off and sold at 207¾ at 11 o'clock; advanced and sold at 207¾ at 12; and 208 at 12¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 21, Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

700 sh Read. R.	R...s 60	100 sh Bull Creek	4¾
500 sh	do	60½	100 sh do	5
100 sh	do	60¾	100 sh Union Ext	2¾
100 sh	do...2d int	61¾	100 sh Oil Creek	5
500 sh	do	61	100 sh McElhenny Oil	5¾
50 sh Excelsior Oil		4¾	100 sh Rockard	3¾
200 sh Corn Planter		6¾	300 sh Brunet	1¾
100 sh	do	6¾	100 sh McClintock	6
200 sh	do	6¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U. S. 6s, '81	103¾	300 sh Penna Sc	61¾
$300 U S 5-20s	102	$1300 City 6s, new	101¾
$4000 U. S. 5-20s, new loan, 1865	103¾	100 sh N. Y. & M.	60
$3000 do	103¾	200 sh Penn Min	6
		60 sh Shamokin	13

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	208¼	12 M.	207¾
11 A. M.	207¾	1 P. M.	208¼

Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	207	209
American Silver, 5's and 10's	195	--
Dimes and Half Dimes	190	--
Spanish Quarters	185	--
Penn. Currency	¾ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7¾	8	Seneca Oil	1¾	2
Big Mountain Coal	6	6¼	Ursuline Oil	3	3¼
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	15	15½	Franklin Oil	1¾	2
Locust Mountain	43½	44	Howard Petroleum	1¾	2
N. Carbondale	2	3	Irving Oil	7¾	7¾
New Creek	1	1¼	Densmore	8	8¼
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1	Dalzell Oil	8¾	9
Clifton Coal	1	1

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them a insertion in all of our editions

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

"THE YOUNG COCK SHERIDAN."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th is jubilant over reports received at the Rebel capital that EARLY had defeated General CROOK in the Shenandoah valley. "A substantial victory had perched upon the Confederate banner," according to the *Examiner*, and "one well calculated to cut the comb of the young cock SHERIDAN." The Rebels disapproved of his pithy and graphic despatch in which he said that he thought it best to stop on his march and finish the new Rebel Cavalry General ROSSER.

It was perfectly natural that the Rebels should feel sore over that, from the fact that the "young cock SHERIDAN" *did finish* ROSSER up in so handsome a style that he has not been able to do anything since. A good proof of this is, that the Richmond papers are fiercely denouncing their cavalry, and mourning over the bitter truth that it is now every way inferior to the cavalry of the Yankees.

This "young cock" is a thorn in the side of those invincible Rebel Generals of the valley. They have felt his spur, and have bled freely over its force. But what will the *Examiner* say now, when it learns of the victory which SHERIDAN has just achieved over LONGSTREET, the successor of "Stonewall" JACKSON, the beau *ideal* of Southern chivalry, the embodiment of everything gallant and heroic in the Army of Virginia? Will it tell its readers how this "new General" of the Shenandoah valley has been whipped worse than ever EARLY was? How he has lost fifty pieces of artillery, numbers of men, innumerable wagons, caissons, &c. &c.? Probably it may a month or two hence, after studying, meanwhile, how best to soften down the matter, and put a colored and deceitful face upon the affair.

SHERIDAN is too much for the Rebel Generals, and the terrific blows which he has dealt the Rebels in the valley, by this time have opened their eyes as to his abilities and generalship. The "Young Cock" is more than a match for the two old cocks, EARLY and LONGSTREET. The former was withdrawn by his backers as a man not up to time, and it is likely that the latter will be served in the same way. We can only partially imagine the mortification of LEE and DAVIS when the news of LONGSTREET's defeat reaches them. It is something for them to ruminate over.

The toils are closing upon them. The splendid combinations of the Lieutenant-General begin to reveal themselves to the Rebel chiefs, and they see nothing but ultimate defeat and ruin. Another army must be sent into the valley, and yet another Rebel force will have to succumb to the invincible little PHIL. SHERIDAN—"Cavalry SHERIDAN," sneered at by the *Examiner* as "the Young Cock SHERIDAN."

OUR EXPLOITS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

"Cavalry" SHERIDAN has been doing great things down in the Shenandoah valley since he took command there. He first gave the veteran EARLY a terrible thrashing, and now he has sent the still more redoubtable LONGSTREET reeling back to Richmond. These victories of the Northern "Roundhead" must gall intensely the pride of the imperious and doughty Southern "Cavalier." The fact that "Yankee" cavalry have overcome and put to rout the dashing and splashing horsemen of the "sunny South," must, we doubt not, cut the arrogant spirit of the Rebels to the very quick.

We all know that the young men of the slave States plumed themselves especially on their fine horses and their skill in riding. Each one of them thought himself a second ALEXANDER THE GREAT, and based his pretension to regard and notoriety in the dexterity with which he could manage and control his own particular Bucephalus.

There is no irony or exaggeration in what we now say. The experiness of the Southerner in equestrianism has long been acknowledged in all this vast country. He had little else to do but ride over his fine plantations on a breezy and brilliant morning and see his two or three hundred black bondmen at work in the cotton or the sugar-field. He was almost born on a horse; for the women of the South are nearly as skilful in the *manege* as the men, and it would hardly be straining the point to suggest that some of the chivalry were next to born on horseback! Many of our readers must remember that what were called "tournaments" regularly closed the fashionable season at the watering places in the Southern States. Before the war began, one or more of these romantic fetes wound up the splendid summer wassailries at the Virginia Springs. On those occasions, the lists were duly laid out and decorated; the knights who were to contend for the prize were formally announced as competitors; the ladies whose individual charms were put in rivalry for the honor of being crowned as "Queen of Beauty" by the successful champion, were placed in a conspicuous part of the "ring;" and the joust went on with all the ceremonial of the ancient battle, without any of its danger, earnestness, and manly heroism.

The young Southron "bloods" generally won the day and the laurels. Their horses were of the finest breed, were well trained, and were ridden by aristocratic gallants, whose gloved hands never knew a rougher service than the wielding of a silken bridle, and whose tender legs grew by use to the embrace of a saddle. They could start, turn, or halt a steed by a touch of a finger or a whisper of the lip. They could spring at any gait, or leap with a bold and impetuous daring. They could, at full run, take a suspended ring on the point of a spear, with miraculous certainty; and often performed the feat amid the rousing cheers of the spectators, who witnessed such displays of their prowess at the "Old Dominion."

[illegible] has become of all that brilliant cavalcade of the South? "Buckeye" Sherman has surely tried their game in the lists; and he has [illegible] Northern valor too much for [illegible] And bearing this we

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

do not utter any spirit of sectional vanity; we only repeat the declarations of the Rebel press. The Richmond *Enquirer* of October 17, in a long editorial on the subject of the Rebel cavalry, quotes or refers to a letter from an officer attached to the corps of General EARLY. In that letter the writer says:—

"What our cavalry costs is awful. The value "of the barns burnt, the crops destroyed, the "cattle killed or carried off, the horses stolen, "the money (gold and silver) exacted from even "the poorest farmers, under the threat of burning their houses over their heads, the loss of "material, and the far greater and more bitter loss "of morale, such as is inflicted upon us by this "unorganized, demoralized, and demoralising "*contubernium* of cavalry, would pay for the "organization, horses included, and the support "of six thousand cavalry for six weeks. It won't "do to look for scapegoats in the shape of John "Burbridge's, and the far cavalry which is running "with apple brandy. I tell you, dear sir, there is "nothing running in this valley like our cavalry; "the valley is now our Valley of Humiliation. "There was more brandy, and more drinking, and "more good living in this valley in the glorious "times of JACKSON than there is now; yet he "took, if I am well informed, a hundred and "odd pieces of artillery from the Yankees. In "this campaign we have taken but ten pieces "from the enemy, while the enemy have taken "thirty-one from us, which makes a balance of "twenty-one against us. In JACKSON's time "what little we had of cavalry was Ashbyan, if "I can so speak, and the Yankees had not yet "turned out against us their well-equipped, well-"organized, well-mounted, well-disciplined cav-"alry. That cavalry was in the course of formation. Since it has made its appearance on the "field of war we all know what has happened. "They have headed the lion in his den; in "the suburbs of Richmond, or two hundred "miles from it, towards almost every point "of the compass, they have fed on the fat "of the land, and left behind them, mingling "with the smoke of their camp-fires, by which "were cooked the choicest pieces of the poultry-"yard, the larder, and the grazing-ground, the "larger volumes of smoke arising from those "fires by which were destroyed private and Gov-"ernment property, barns and bridges, houses and "depots, villages and factories, to such an amount "that the most obtuse Congressman must now see "plainly that a cheap cavalry is a ruinous thing. "Well, sir, you should see some of our cavalry "brigades; it is a perfect mockery; they make "even the Yankees laugh. JIMPODEN's cavalry "(as it is called) had better be presented with an "unlimited furlough; for, without any traitorous "design on their part, they give more aid and "comfort to the enemy than traitors and Union "men will ever be able to give."

"REMEMBER! I DIE GAME."

Such were the last words of a young murderer before his execution. He stood upon the scaffold, the rope around his neck, and with but a few moments between him and eternity. Yet instead of being overwhelmed by thoughts and feelings natural to that awful hour, he took pride in his own stolidity of nerve, and called upon the crowd to mark that "he died game." Brave fellow! He had the courage of a hero! These exclamations, we doubt not, broke from many who perused the narrative of the execution.

No, he was not a brave fellow; and it is strange that men should mistake the mere brutal insensibility of such criminals for that virtue which is the central spring of a noble character. It is not only in the case of persons who have shown their capability of committing the most horrible crimes without a pang of remorse, but in regard to certain kinds of soldiers on the battle-field, that we often fall into the grave error of dignifying a mere quality of physical nature with the name of an exalted virtue of the soul. A man may be perfectly calm and impassible while a hundred cannon are thundering death around him, and yet want genuine bravery; while the noble quality may often be most gloriously manifested in frail and shrinking frames.

CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, endowed by nature with such extreme sensitiveness of nerve that a harsh sound caused him to shudder, and horrified by the bloody scenes of war, yet maintaining a clear, calm intellect in the heat of battle, and giving explicit directions to surgeons while suffering the most acute agonies in his mangled body, was an example of true courage. NEY, walking at the head of the Old Guard up to the muzzles of two hundred blazing cannon at Waterloo, was simply an iron machine, insensible to fear. KANE, racked with mortal disease, and with nervous fibre almost destroyed, yet defying the rigors of an appalling cold, maintaining an ascendancy over men stronger in body than himself, and with amazing prudence and sagacity conducting their retreat from a world of night and ice to the haunts of civilized beings, was brave. MCGAHEY, laboring twenty-two hours at the oar, yet giving way to despair under less suffering than KANE endured almost without a murmur, was simply what his commander called him, "an iron man." The stalwart WINDHAM, calm and collected amid the horrors of the Redan, is called a brave man; but we doubt whether he would have dared the dangers of the hospitals like the gentle FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and her associate nurses. There were strong men at Norfolk, who would have faced the foe in time of war, and died game in defense of their city. But they fled from the breath of pestilence, and left relatives and friends untended and unburied, while a delicate woman from New York took the place they should have occupied.

The distinction between true bravery and mere physical hardiness is important, and it ought to be more strongly insisted upon than we find it to be in general. It is too much the custom to talk of the courage of criminals as if it were a redeeming virtue, which they possessed in common with the great characters of history; and eulogies of the moral apathy of the reckless soldier are extremely extravagant. Physical firmness is an attribute which men receive from nature. Moral resolution—"the spirit to combat against every trial, which alone is true bravery"—is a quality of the immortal part, which we may all cultivate, even in the humble walks of life; and, in this respect, the weakest may become the most admirable in their strength.

There is not a day in the career of every man or woman that does not present some temptation to be resisted—some difficulty to be overcome; and each act of resistance, and each victory over obstacles that appeared insurmountable, adds new force to the will, and strengthens the soul for a greater struggle to maintain its ascendancy in the hour of tremendous peril or appalling calamity. The brutal indifference of criminals to their fate is mean and paltry in comparison with that sublime determination which presses on to achievement, in spite of the ills of the flesh, and of dangers of which we have an agonizing sense. The latter is the virtue that we would teach our rising generation. We would prefer that they should learn how to "suffer and be strong," rather than acquire the faculty of "dying game" upon a scaffold.

DOCTOR SHERIDAN'S prescription for the internal disorders of the Shenandoah Valley. Hoof-land Bitters!

—It is said that the food of the Gorilla is strictly vegetable. He don't devour the people he kills. That's a comfort.

—The English brig *Louisa* was seized by Chinese pirates last summer, and all hands killed. The fact has just leaked out.

—During the month of September nearly sixty new works were issued by American publishers. Historical, biographical, and other solid works are in the greatest demand.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (N.S.) OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Synod of Pennsylvania met on the 18th inst., and was called to order by Rev. William Ackerman. The roll being called, Rev. B. B. Hotchkiss was chosen Moderator, Rev. J. G. Butcrs, D. D., Permanent Clerk, and Rev. F. J. Shippard, Temporary Clerk. Rev. Dr. Malin was excused from attendance on the Synod.

It was agreed that the holy communion should be administered on Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

The records of the various Presbyteries were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

An essay on "The Gospel as a Civilizer" was read by Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D.

A report on the Ministerial Relief Fund was referred to a special committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Shepherd and Barnes, and Elder J. Ashmead.

Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., late of this city, now of Albany, was elected to act as corresponding member.

Committee on Church Erection reported, and recommended the reappointment of the committee. Adopted.

The Synod recommend to its ministers and churches its action on the subject of the work of American and Foreign Church Unions.

Rev. James T. Mitchell read an essay on "Public Religious Service."

It was moved that the following resolutions—which were greatly abbreviated—adopted by the General Assembly, on the state of the country, be adopted, the yeas and nays being ordered thereon.

Whereas, The infamous Rebellion, provoked by reckless ambition to the defense and furtherance of human slavery, continues to lift itself against the liberal and legitimate Government of the United States, and

Whereas, It becomes the Church of Christ to utter no uncertain voice in regard to a great public fact, so intimately and essentially associated with its interests; therefore

Resolved, That we cordially uphold the Government with our sympathies and prayers in its energetic efforts for the suppression of this most causeless and wicked Rebellion, and warn all Christians to refrain from weakening the authority of the Administration by ill-timed complaints and unnecessary criticisms—fully believing that, in such a crisis, all speech and action which tend to difference should be studiously avoided for the sake of the common weal.

The call of the yeas and nays resulted in a unanimous adoption of the resolutions. During the question, when the name of the Rev. Mr. Dunning, of Baltimore, was called, he responded:—"*Yes, five times! I come from a free State.*" The effect was electric. For once clerical gravity yielded, and the house gave a burst of applause for *free Maryland*.

Rev. Albert Barnes offered a thanksgiving prayer for the unity of loyal feeling evinced by the Synod.

Rev. Daniel March read an essay on the relation of the Sabbath School to the Church, and a special committee was appointed to report on the subject.

The special committee to apportion among the churches the sum of $200,000 for the Publication Fund, reported, and their report was adopted.

Rev. Robert Adair read an essay on "The End of the Present Age." Adjourned.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Synod met this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The Committee on Narrative of the State of Religion reported that, during the past year, the north Powell street church has been finished and dedicated; the Tabor church completed, but not furnished; and the Olivet and Wharton street churches nearly completed.

Dr. Brainard spoke on the subject of national association for benevolent purposes. He stated that in endeavoring to procure funds for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, we have called up before the public mind all the touching and agonizing incidents of the war, to excite their sympathies and open their pockets. We have thus been guilty of discouraging enlistments. The public mind is now morbid enough on the subject of the war, without the clergy doing their part in aiding this feeling. The Rev. Doctor proceeded to deliver a cutting and analyzing address on the subject of aiding the needed ministerial crib of the fund.

The Rev. Ir. Robinson offered a series of resolutions, highly patriotic in their character, denouncing the Rebellion as wicked and causeless, calling upon the people of the Presbyteries to do their part in aiding the Administration, affirming the full belief in the hand of God governing the nation, and gnarding in it its hour of trial. Commending to the sympathy of Christians the sick and wounded soldiers, and expressing their confidence in the United States Christian Commission.

A debate on the general state of the country ensued, in which Reverends Whitwell, Barnes, Willis, and Shepherd engaged, all pledging their devotion to the Government, and favoring the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Persifer F. Smith favored the adoption of measures which will compel all church members who are slaveholders either to free their slaves or leave the Church. If some members of your congregation were ruffians, would you abstain from opposing intemperance? Let us act like loyal men and hit the cause of rebellion in the head.

Mr. Wiswell, of Delaware, who had previously doubted the propriety of such a mention of slavery in Delaware, as the Church had no complicity therewith, now changed his views, and strongly supported the following amendment, offered by Rev. Dr. Brainard:—

Resolved, That this Synod returns thanksgiving to God for the recent action of a sister state in clearing itself from further complicity with the foulest slavery, so that, with the partial exception of a remnant of the corrupt system in the State of Delaware, this Synod covers no ground trod by a slave.

It was further resolved that these resolutions be read in the various churches and published in the various secular papers.

After further business of no public interest the Synod adjourned *sine die*.

"GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER."—The following extract from a letter, written by a private in the 114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in service at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, to his father, a life-long Democrat of this city, indicates pretty clearly what sort of *reverence* the soldiers have for the "Little Napoleon":—

"On last Tuesday the election came off in our regiment, and the result proves that Democrats were few here. The whole number of votes polled was 187, of which 127 were cast for the Republicans, and 25 for the Democrats; making a majority of 102 for the Republican ticket. In Brandywine Church only will he add greater, as there were some who would have voted the Republican ticket but were unable to do so on account of not having their tax receipts.

"When you go to the polls at the next election, I want you to think of your son, who has been toiling in the army battling for his country, and then put your vote in for 'Uncle Abe, the savior of the Republic, for he is the only man to settle this rebellion, and is the right man in the right place. If we are to have a President, let us give Uncle your hearty support at home, and we will sustain him here in the army."

Such is the almost universal sentiment of those who are gallantly exposing their lives every day at "the front," as shown by the result of the recent voting in camp, and by the thousands of letters which have reached our city within a week, similar in purport to the one from which the above extract is taken.

POLITICAL.—A large meeting was held last night at the Union League Hall. Edward Shippen, Esq., presided, and Colonel Tower, of Pottsville, and John Goforth, of this city, addressed the meeting. Their remarks were received with loud applause.

THE IRREGULARS paraded last night through several of the principal streets. They presented a fine appearance, and have reached a remarkable state of perfection in drill.

Harry A. B. Williams, of this city, will, by request of citizens of Greenville, Montgomery county, address them to-morrow evening on the political issues of the day.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the returns of the 69th (Irish) Regiment, formerly commanded by Colonel Joshua T. Owen, were opened at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. 89 votes were cast, of which 75 were Democratic, and 5 Union. This is the only Philadelphia regiment that gave a Democratic majority. The total vote, as counted up to this morning, shows 1311 for the Union ticket, and 472 against.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 56 men. Of this number 15 were credited to the First Ward, 13 to the Seventh Ward, and 13 to the Nineteenth Ward. Recruiting has been looking up within the last few days, and soon our city will have furnished its full quota under the last call, with some of the wards far in excess.

NEW COUNCILMEN.—Mr. Joseph Crockett, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. J. H. Colehower, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, were both sworn into office yesterday, as members of the City Councils, to fill the place of resigned members. The former occupies a seat in the Select, and the latter in the Common Branch.

WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—Mr. Thomas M. Coleman, who has devoted much of his time to the cause of the Union by delivering addresses in almost every part of the State, was serenaded at his residence, No. 1030 Brown street, last night, by the Republican Invincibles. Mr. Coleman made a short reply to the party.

MILITARY.—Colonel Thomas' regiment of one hundred days' men is expected to arrive home on Sunday or Monday morning next.

The 6th Regiment of Massachusetts one hundred days' men, for several days stationed at Fort Delaware, have left for home. The regiment musters 900 men.

Married.

GRIFFE—KIRVIN.—On the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. A. Brooks, of Phi. delphia, RUFUS A. GRIFFE, of Bethlehem, Pa., to ELIZABETH SKIRVING, of Germantown, Pa. No cards.

LOCKWOOD—MERRITT.—At St. Ann's Church, near Mid-bridge, Del., on Thursday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. Robert Lloyd Goldsborough, Mr. JOHN J. LOCKWOOD, of Cecil county, Md., to HANNAH S., youngest daughter of Thomas S. and Sarah Merritt, of Middletown. No cards.

MILES—KNEASS.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, H. D., Mr. WILLIAM S. MILES to Miss SARAH GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of N. E. Kneass, Esq., both of this city.

SANDYFIRTH—MARR.—On the 23d of May, by the Rev. J. R. Leonard, Mr. CHARLES SANDYFIRTH to Miss MATILDA L. MARR, all of this city.

Died.

BOLTON.—On the morning of the 19th inst. at, GEORGE, youngest son of Mr. John Bolton.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 22d, at 12 o'clock, from No. 1921 Spruce street.

BRYANT.—On Wednesday morning, October 19th, MARY BRYANT, of this city, in the 69th year of her age.

Her family and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. R. Caruthers, No. 1124 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

BRANSON.—On the 8th of August last, GEORGE W. W. BRANSON, in the 19th year of his age. He was drowned in the Chattahoochee River. The body was recovered, and buried from the residence of Mr. John Tribbit, of Denton, Caroline county, Md.

CLVERT.—On Wednesday morning, October 19th, Mrs. CAROLINE R. CLVERT, wife of William H. Clvert, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the late residence, No. 1021 Brandywine street, on Saturday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

COOPER.—On the morning of Thursday, October 20th, OSCAR VAN TASSEL, only son of William P. and Isabella B. Cooper, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 N. Twentieth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford.

DENCKLA.—On the 19th instant, FANNIE SCOTT, daughter of William P. and Julia E. Denckla, aged 4 years and 5 months.

FLANAGAN.—At Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, JOSEPH D. FLANAGAN, only son of Robert L. and Sarah D. Flanagan, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, N. W. corner of Second and State streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Ebenezer Church Cemetery, Christian, above Third street.

GEORGE.—suddenly, on the 17th instant, of heart disease in New York, SARAH, relict of the late Colonel John G. George, Jefferson at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LEEAR.—On the morning of the 21st inst., GUSTAVUS B. LEEAR, Company B, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, son of Captain Henry Leear, in the 20th year of his age.

ROBERTS.—On the 20th inst., RICHARD ROBERTS, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Hope Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 510 Penn street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Cemetery.

STRATTON.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH STRATTON, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, rear of No. 103 Vanhorn street, on Sunday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 18th instant, of wounds received at the battle near Winchester, Va., PAUL A. SMITH, Color Bearer of Company C, One hundred-and-thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 22d year of his age, eldest son of George M. and Matilda Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of his company (off duty), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 1oKalb street, Bridgeport, Montgomery county, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant at 1 o'clock.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.

PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chestnut.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRATZINGER STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRATZINGER STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRATZINGER STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRATZINGER STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chestnut street,
No. 609 Chestnut street,
No. 609 Chestnut street.
No. 609 Chestnut street.

Fine Old Port Wine—
Imported expressly for
Medicinal purposes.
For sale by
DAVIS & HOUSMAN,
Arch and Tenth.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warranties, at No. 1220 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a dentary habits, personal abstinence, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even idiocy, are not uncommon.

No remedial agent or curative power has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative organization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above-named cases, except in those cases of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. B. BOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.
W. B. Brown, M.D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. S. Beckwith, M. D.
Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT street, Philadelphia. 10-1-3m

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

COMMONWEALTH BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. C. YOUNG,
10-21-mwf-10t Cashier.

$100,000 UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY'S BONDS FOR SALE.

The Union Passenger Railway Company offer for sale at par one hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. coupon bonds, clear of all taxes, National, State, and Municipal.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage of three hundred thousand dollars on the road and its franchises. The trustees are Clarence F. Clark and Thomas A. Scott.

They are issued in sums of $500, and can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 208 South FOURTH street.
10-21-12t WILLIAM F. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

M. DEXTER'S CONFECTIONERY,
No. 245 S. FIFTEENTH STREET,

You will find Ice Cream, Fine and Fancy Cakes of a superior quality.

PARTIES SUPPLIED TO ORDER. 1t*

MADAME DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHION FOR NOVEMBER.
PITCHER'S,
10-21-2t No. 808 CHESTNUT STREET.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10-3-2m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chestnut.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. F. CARET,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
BENEFIT OF VESTVALI.
Re-engagement and last night but one of BEL DEMONIO.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), October 21,
Will be presented Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe,
With new Scenery, New Dresses, New Machinery, &c.
ANGELO ..... VESTVALI
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THIS NIGHT," and "BRAVE MARCO."
Box office open from 10 to 3.
VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO.
EVERY NIGHT.
Monday, first time, GAMEA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 21, 1864,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. WM. WARREN.
The performances will commence with the Comedy of
AWFUL SMITH AND WIVES.
Mr. Lachaxy ..... Mr. Wm. Warren
Augusta ..... Miss Josie Orton
After which the amusing farce of
POOR PILLICODDY.
Poor Pillicoddy ..... Mr. Wm. Warren
To conclude with SEEING WARREN.
Saturday Afternoon,
EIGHTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE!

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the Management of the
NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION,
MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1864.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Signor ERNESTO MONGIARDINI,
Prima Tenore from "La Scala," Milan
His first appearance in America.
Mad. HENRIETTA BERKENS,
Mr. THEO. ARDEND,
and
Mr. JULES HOLSTEIN.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD,
Musical Director.
TICKETS $1 each, to be had at the Office, No. 614 CHESNUT Street. Reserved seats may be had at the Academy of Music, without extra charge, on the day of the Concert, on presentation of the tickets purchased at the office.
10-20-4t J. THEIN, Actuary.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LARGE HALL.

Last week of the charming and patriotic Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the CONFEDERATE SPY AND SCOUT, who has nightly appeared to large and fashionable audiences, all of whom pronounce her the genius of the present day. She will relate her thrilling escapes from the Rebels, with anecdotes of prominent Rebel Officers. The Grand Stereopticon nightly.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock, at Matinee prices—25 cents to all parts of Hall. Children, 10 cents. Evening, commence at 8. Secure seats during the day. 10-19 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
NATIONAL HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.

ORDERS NO. 9.

I. The Club will assemble at their Headquarters, at 6 P. M. precisely, to proceed to WEST CHESTER, Pennsylvania, to join in the LINCOLN AND JOHNSON demonstration to be held there, THIS EVENING. Tickets for the round trip One Dollar, to be had at the Hall at 5½ P. M.

II. Epaulettes are now ready, and for sale at the Hall.

By order of
CHARLES W. SMITH,
R Chief Marshal.

ATTENTION, VETERANS!

ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING,
BY
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
MAJOR HARRY WHITE,
(A Released Prisoner from the South), and
HON. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE,
To the Soldiers and Citizens of Pennsylvania,
on the
ISSUES OF THE DAY.
GOVERNOR A. G. CURTIN
Will preside at the Meeting.

TICKETS FREE. May be had from Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, Colonel William A. Gray, James H. Orne, Esq., John M. Riley, Esq., the Union League House, National Union Club House, and Commonwealth Building.
By order of
COLONEL WILLIAM A. GRAY,
10-20-3t Chairman of Public Meetings.

HALL OF THE
UNION LEAGUE,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The following named gentlemen will address the public this week:—

THIS EVENING,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
HON. A. K. McCLURE.

SATURDAY.
COLONEL BOWMAN, of Delaware.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. 10-18-5t

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company to the 1st of October, payable on and after the 31st instant, clear of State tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st instant.
L. S. FILBERT,
10-20 10t31 Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Noble and Delamater Petroleum Company have this day declared their sixth monthly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from the earnings of September, payable, free of State tax, on the 20th instant. Books close 15th and re-open 21st.
GEORGE W. HUNTER,
October 19, 1864. [10-19-6t] Secretary.

LATEST NOVELTY.
"CONTINENTAL HAT,"
FOR
LADIES AND MISSES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WOOD & CARY.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS NEAR $5,000,000 WORTH.
CONTAINS NEAR $5,000,000 WORTH.
CONTAINS NEAR $5,000,000 WORTH.

FOR SALE.—NO PERSON IN QUEST OF Real Estate, either for investment or occupancy, should fail to get my orphan's first Catalogue, just out, exceeding in importance to buyers anything of the like ever published in this city, no matter by whom. Said Catalogue contains a vast amount of first-class city property, of all descriptions, suburban mansions, building lots, &c. Also for sale, on my register, a great number of first-class Farms, with splendid Mansions, at prices varying from $10,000 to $250,000. Call for Catalogues or send your address.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.
Office h

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

SHERIDAN AGAIN!

From the Tribune.

Sheridan once more—Sheridan, the invincible—Sheridan, of the Shenandoah—little Phil. Sheridan—Hurrah for Sheridan! His victory on Wednesday is the final seal set on his title to superb generalship. Hitherto he has won in a canter—he wins now after such a fight and such a defeat as would have settled most Generals—such a defeat as would have made McClellan declare "You have done your best to sacrifice this army," and demand reinforcements "rather much over than under 100,000 men." But out of the kettle danger did Sheridan pluck the flower safety; and more than safety; for he wove his flowers into an imperishable garland of heroic laurel!

What a general is to an army let this battle teach us. Sheridan had gone to Washington. The enemy seized the moment to attack; surprised our army at Strasburg; beat it; drove it four miles and more to Middletown and Newtown; won a victory had they but stopped, or had Sheridan not come! Sheridan was at Winchester on Wednesday morning, and couriers brought him word of the disaster; his army defeated, driven back, twenty guns lost. "I hastened from Winchester," says Sheridan. Imagine how he rode; how the spurs sank deep in his horse's sides; how this rider devoured the space between him and his army without a head! At Newtown he met the disordered fragments of a retreating army.

Fancy what he, the conqueror of the Shenandoah, victor of three battles in as many weeks, must have felt! met a beaten army, seized it, arrested its flight, reorganized it, inspired it, planted it as a rock in the path of its pursuers, repulsed their attack; then gathered his strength, and, out of this appalling defeat, wrought by his genius and courage such a victory as this war has but once before given us—a victory which one man, and he only, transmuted out of hopeless disaster. Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Sheridan at Strasburg.

They stand together, and to find their parallel you must go to the plain of Marengo, where first Napoleon and then Dessaix stemmed the torrent of that victorious Austrian advance which threatened to annihilate the Republic, and anticipate, by an irretrievable disaster, the career of the greatest soldier of modern times. The Sheridan of the French army—Dessaix—poured out his brave life on that victorious field, in exchange for the salvation of his country. Let us be grateful that our Dessaix, that our Sheridan, won his victory, and is still preserved to us to win others.

Of what preceded and of what shall follow this triumph we have much to say, but not this morning. To-day it is enough to be thankful. To-morrow will bring us further news, and will be time enough to criticize and to speculate. To-day we rejoice in the confusion to which the insolent boasts of traitors are brought. To-day we recall the shameful threat of the Richmond press, that "Early had gone into Pennsylvania to stump the State for the Peace-McClellan party!" To day we recall the exultation of the same Rebel papers over Longstreet's advance—successor to Early's command, and successor to Early's fortune. Their joint campaign for McClellan's behoof reaches the same end. Not the Rebellion, but the Union triumphs; not McClellan, but Lincoln; not the Confederacy, but the Republic; not slavery, but freedom! Thank God!

A NEW AND STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

From the Times.

We publish an extraordinary article from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday, of this week, on the subject of arming the negro slaves of the Confederacy to do battle for its existence. This is the second discussion of the subject by the *Enquirer*; and it tells us that, since it first formally and favorably advanced the idea of creating a negro army for the South, it "has received many assurances of its popular favor, and none whatever of opposition to it." It adds that the "planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten, or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army."

It says there is in the South a "half million of fighting material which is property; shall we use that property for the common cause?" It argues that the "conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom, and the privilege of remaining in the States," and that "justice and sound policy demand that we make *free men* of those who fight for *freedom*." The whole subject is discussed at once with an earnestness, and absence of bombast, that shows it was intended to have a practical effect, and the closing words are these:—"If there are any reasons against extending the conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated, but we are decidedly of the opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law."

Besides the favorable discussions of this policy in the Rebel press, there has been published, by order of General Canby, our commander at New Orleans, an intercepted letter addressed by the Rebel Governor of Louisiana to the Rebel Secretary of War at Richmond, urging the policy of "putting into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier." He takes the same ground as the Richmond *Enquirer*, both as to arming and freeing, or rather he was in advance of the *Enquirer* on both of these points, for his letter is dated the 20th of September, while the subject was not broached in the *Enquirer* until the 6th of October.

We confess that this development takes us by surprise. Few who knew the South in her old days of pride and chivalry—few who knew the unutterable contempt entertained by the dominant race for the humanity of the negro, could believe anything whatever could ever reduce her to the adoption of such a policy as this, or even to its discussion.

Of all the signs of the fearful straits of the Southern Confederacy, of all the proofs of the desperation of Rebel fortunes, this is by far the most striking and conclusive.

Moreover, it furnishes ground of justification of our own Government in its policy of using, militarily, the negro element of the South, as an aid in operating upon the Rebellion. When our Government first proposed to use the negroes as soldiers, it was furiously denounced, on several grave grounds, both by the Rebels and Copperheads. It was said to be atrociously cruel to arm an inferior against a superior race, as the former would indulge in general massacre, rape, and arson.

It was said to be against the law of nations, placed on the same level with well-poisoning, and we were challenged to produce a precedent for it; and though last, not least, it was pronounced a "mean Yankee trick." No brave people, they declared, with a particle of self-respect, would consent to owe anything, not even the preservation of its Government, to a race which, from time immemorial, had been hewers of wood and drawers of water, for anybody who chose to catch and flog them.

We beg of the Southern chivalry to remember now their own doctrines, and to respect them. Let them consider for a moment what the consequences will be in case the Confederacy should be saved by the instrumentality of black soldiers. If the blacks should succeed in winning Southern independence, after the whites have tried and failed, it will be *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, a negro Republic. The negroes will carry off all the honors of the struggle, and will by every rule of law and justice be entitled to all the rewards of victory.

For it must be remembered that if all the able-bodied blacks are put under arms, they will form not an auxiliary force, but the main army of the Confederacy, to which the white slaveholders, patriarchs, and boys, who are now nearly all that is left of the Southern white males, will be attached as a sort of reserve, and a very small one at that. Under these circumstances the gift of freedom to the slaves will be a ridiculous farce. They will laugh in the faces of the chevaliers, at the mere mention of such a thing.

To inform an army of five hundred thousand men who have been called into service as the last hope of a desperate cause, that they shall not be *paddled* any more on the bare back, that they shall not be robbed of their wages, that their mothers shall not be treated as cows nor their children as calves, would be simply a piece of wasteful and ridiculous excess. Whenever there is that number of able-bodied blacks under arms in the South, it will be wholly unnecessary to pass any act or make any appropriation towards bestowing their freedom on them.

Moreover, if they secure the triumph of the Confederacy, it will be by doing what the 6,000,000 of Southern whites have failed to do—conquering the North. Any body of men who succeed in doing this, will be inevitably masters of the situation afterwards. The country they have saved will be theirs, by the laws of war, and every other law. The legitimate Government at Richmond will be a black government, and its members will be the most respectable body of men to be found anywhere.

There is also another consideration which ought not to be overlooked. Suppose, after the blacks are formed and drilled, and in the field, they should take it into their heads to choose which side they would fight on—what then? Suppose that this great host, after having discovered the secret of their strength, should remember their "paddlings" and "flarrapings," remember their sealed backs and stolen wives and children, and should for once find the savage instinct of hate, hitherto kept down by the iron yoke of plantation discipline, swelling up within, and should reluctantly the great Sepoy mutiny here under our eyes—what then?

Three or four years ago there would have been plenty of people to tell us that the "lives" of the slaves for their owners would prevent anything of that kind. But now we know better. The war has nearly unveiled the secrets of the prison-house. There is no telling what the future may bring forth, but it would certainly be one of the strangest and most striking events of history, and one calculating the strongest traits of providential retribution, if the final blow to the accursed Confederacy should come from the hands of its own slaves, armed and disciplined by itself.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Look Before You Leap* is not a good comedy. There is really no plot at all in it, and such as eventuates of personages that the interest must necessarily become divided. With the cast into which the numerous characters necessarily fell, it could not be otherwise than very heavy. The play is given for Mr. Warren's benefit, a comedian of very great merit, and deserves a crowded house, and for course peculiar features.

Mr. Warren constituted the whole interest of the piece, in the eyes of the audience. His inexhaustible humor, the strictness on the words in general, given with such dry humor and unctuousness, were very delightful. It was thought, by some of the people around us, that he played with too gaudy and exaggeration, but I think not.

Miss Josie Orton, as the steward, unobtrusive and unschool and, was especially electrifying. Miss Orton does not play other actress on the stage. Her natural boldness, her knowledge of stage effect, her good taste, are admirable. She, with Warren, was the life and soul of the piece.

Miss Emily Mestayer, who has quiet humor and genial manner, made as much as she could of the lady returned from America. It is meant to be, by the leading Yankee actor, innocent as they all are of the manners, a sketch of an American lady, and as such it is very clever, very absurd and misdirected. We would particularize the rest of the cast, except to say that Mr. Micdonell had a part that gave him an opportunity for displaying anything but his good looks, and that he took it, or one or two declamatory speeches. Andrew Venable not worthy our notice—Mr. Flood has a excellent bearing and gentlemanly address.

Spring Waters is an extravaganza, in which Warren plays a lady policeman, who gets into a nursery on a love- and supper adventure, and produces all sorts of bad breadth escapes, each funnier than the ending, by his arrest, in true policeman style, that wrong man. The farce is received with roars of laughter.

Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Ward were both excellent. This is the last week of the Warren troupe—much to our regret we say it. It will be followed by Miss Cuyo Logan, a new actor, and one of great brightness, we are told. The lady is a sister of the well-known and talented artiste, Miss Ellen Logan.

AT THE ARCH, *Bel Demonio* still continues to draw full houses. We should advise pretty Miss Price to try and keep serious, and, during the few hours she is on duty, to forget her numerous admirers among the audience; she spoils the effect of many scenes, and shows, by her want of consciousness, her want of all artistic feeling.

Oil Matters.

Captain Lawrence Gruninger, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., has struck a well upon the Smith farm, on Cherry Run, which is now producing sixty barrels per day, with a good prospect of increasing.

The following new strikes have occurred on the Allegheny river and French creek:—Messrs. Dale and Morrow struck a well last week on the Cochrane farm, two miles below Franklin, which yielded two hundred and forty barrels at the first forty-eight hours' pumping. It is considered good for one hundred barrels per day. John Lee has also obtained a flowing well on the Marlin farm, just above the Hoover, and nearly opposite the Cochran farm, which flows over fifty barrels per day.

Besides this, a well has been struck on the island opposite the Hoover wells, which promises to be a first-class well. It has not been tubed yet. In addition to this, Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the Smith farm, four miles below Franklin, now the property of the Excelsior Oil Company, and who had been pumping but four barrels a day at the depth of 408 feet, sunk his well to the depth of 421 feet, and struck a vein which yields forty barrels in twenty-four hours. Two good wells have also been struck on French creek, about a mile above Franklin. All these strikes have been made within ten days, and there are prospects of a number more in a short time.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1 00 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. On Bull Creek, Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tank well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STOCKS.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck on that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

New Jersey Politics.

The Congressional nominations for the State of New Jersey are now complete; and the Union men are confident of carrying the State for Lincoln and the country. The following are the candidates:—

First District—John F. Starr, Union; Isaac V. Dickinson, opposition.

Second—George W. Newell, Union; George Middleton, opposition.

Third—Charles Scranton, Union; Charles Sitgreaves, opposition.

Fourth—Theodore Little, Union; Andrew J. Rogers, opposition.

Fifth—E. B. Wakeman, Union; E. V. B. Wright, opposition.

The railroad question enters into this controversy, and will seriously affect the prospects of several of these candidates.

—The trotting horse Fosta Temple is to be sold for $15,000.

—A "confidence" man named Wood has been Jeremy Diddling people in Gloucester.

—The Coleraine papers get feel a little "shaky" about their banks.

—A wedding transpired in Pittsburg, Pa., Sunday week, and the bride ran away with another man two days after.

—Prince Albert's tomb at Frogmore will cost half a million of dollars. In the cotton districts they still starve.

—Cardinal Bedini, who has just died in Rome, was once the guest in this country of Archbishop Hughes.

—A recent fire in Gresham street, London, discounted the surplus of insurance companies somewhat over a million dollars.

—Miss Mary Goodwin, a young and beautiful lady, of one of the oldest families in Hartford, recently disappeared from her home in that city. No clue can be obtained of her whereabouts.

—The English Government is wroth against the King of Dude, because, after they have robbed him of millions, he chooses to spend the pittance of £80,000 they allow him, according to his own fancy.

—The Hartford (Ct.) Wesson Rifle Club is composed of men thoroughly educated in the use of the rifle, and when good shots are to be made they know how to make them. Recently four members of the club practised at a target cut in the shape of a profile, and labeled Jeff. Davis. Forty shots were fired at a distance of forty rods. Twenty-six passed within a circle of four and a half inches, the greater number going within a much smaller space, while the entire forty shots went within a circle of eight inches.

—Stewart, the New York dry goods dealer, is building a marble structure, 61 by 114 feet, on the site of the late Sarsaparilla Townsend mansion, on Fifth avenue, of New York, but whether as a gallery of art or a private residence does not yet appear. It has already cost $200,000, and there is much speculation in regard to its use. If it becomes a private residence, 460 guests with moderate crinolines can be accommodated at one time on the drawing-room floor.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS AT 40 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 60 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 65 CENTS.
DOUBLE FOLD DRESS GOODS AT 75 CTS!

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-20-2t Above Willow.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

OF ALL DESIRABLE STYLES,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-20-2t Above Willow.

NEW MOURNING STORE

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFFLEIGH,

No. 903 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the following makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLES HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

The best grades at less than former prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

10-20-2t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Superb Stock of Shawls and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Children's Cloaks, Head Dresses, Nets (cheaper than elsewhere), Hoods, Mantillas and Hoods, Cloth Morning and Opera Sacques, Real Seamless Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, all numbers and Gimps in all widths; Fancy Ribbons and other Goods, such as Fish Silesias, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Hair Nets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, &c. Made to Measure of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices. Woollen Goods, as Flannels, Nubias, Hoods, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved method; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, the finest variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your convenience to go out of your way a little to the Cheap Store of WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 103 NORTH EIGHTH Street, second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-5

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Repellantines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloaks,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS, FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 50.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SMITH & JACOBS,
1-2-6m No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

feb-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-29-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE

LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXTRA QUALITY PARIS EPINGLES.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, CHOICE SHADES.
CHOICE GRADES SILK CHAIN POPLINS.
PARIS PRINTED MERINOES.
PARIS PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
FRENCH MERINOES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-20-2t Above Willow.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Rich and Choice

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-26-1m PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above SEVENTH,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-1m

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

9-9-6mw-3m No. 10 S. SIXTH STREET.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [sep-6-tf

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE.
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6mo] opposite State House.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1m6-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50's, 100's, 500's, and 1000's, both registered and coupons.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10-14-1m Philadelphia.

A FEW HUNDRED SHARES

Tarr Homestead Oil Company

FOR SALE.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10-14-6t No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale these very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 10-14-1m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mhl3

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. [6-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

aug-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [9-11

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in gold or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh30-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au20-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au20-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-2m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 226 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, agent, commissionaire of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Or at Sales, he undertakes at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend person only to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIELD DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

BOSTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division
Quartermaster General's Office.

10-3-tu6t

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

5,000 PACKAGES FRESH GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, of grades Nos. 1 and 2. The flour must be fresh ground and branded weekly. Each brand to be fully specified. Flat hooped and machine-made barrels will positively be rejected. Quantity to be delivered within eight days and the whole within 30 days from date of award.

600,000 POUNDS FIRST QUALITY PILOT BREAD, to be made wholly of extra or superfine flour, which shall be equal to the standard of "inspection" adopted and in use by the State Flour Inspector in this city. The Flour and Bread will be subject to rigid inspection, and the part of the Government, who will reject all that is the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bread to be packed in tin boxes of forty (40) pounds to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and tops single pieces, or of three pieces, tongued and grooved; bottom battens; boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in fifteen days from the date of award.

50,000 POUNDS WHITE CRUSHED SUGAR, to be packed in barrels like sample to be seen at this office, to be fully head lined, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

25,000 GALLONS OF CIDER OF QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky free from all foreign acids or in serious substances, and of a uniform strength; the Whisky Vinegar of 22 grains Beaumonte or 10 lash to neutralize one ounce soda—the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak. Like samples to be seen at this office. Each package to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist that the Vinegar is of the required strength. One half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.

25,000 ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 ounces to the pound). Boxes must be numbered. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

60,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD BROWN SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from rosin, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

60,000 POUNDS (60 pounds to the bushel) FINE SALT, Worthington's brand. One-half to be in sacks, and one-half to be in spirit barrels—the barrels to be good, clean, and dry; all old marks to be obliterated by planing the heads. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles offered.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The certificate attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible parties.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially excepted the delivery must be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver.

All stores will be carefully inspected and measured with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a regular public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

The rents to be made after the delivery of the stores if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office. In addition thereto a certificate will be required setting forth that the articles offered the Government, under the above advertisement, either belong to the party bidding, or are to be purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible, and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. M. GILMAN,
10-19-5t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-House, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following

NAILS:—

5000 pounds Cut Nails, 10d.
1000 " " 20d.
500 " " 30d.
1000 " " 40d.
800 " " 7d.
500 " " 6d.
900 " " 4d.
500 " " 3d.

All of the above described Nails to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel Herman Biggs, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
10-20-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-13-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10-8

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits

Latest Southern News

"GEN. BUTLER'S FEROCITY."

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

A Heavy Attack Expected.

MOSEBY'S LAST ROBBERIES.

Despatches from General Lee.

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA.

DEFEAT AT ALATOONA ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Richmond Local News

EMANCIPATION OF NEGROES.

ANOTHER DESPERATE RESORT.

Remarkable Editorial from the "Enquirer."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Butler's Ferocity—A New Turn of the Screw.
From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 10.

BUTLER is determined not to be outdone even by GRANT or SHERIDAN. While they content themselves with burning barns and mills, he wreaks his spite upon the bodies and souls of the unhappy Confederates who chance to fall into his hands. Some of his lying spies having reported to him that we had sent one hundred and ten captured negroes to work on the fortifications below the city; he immediately ordered the same number of commissioned officers of the Confederate army to be put to work on the Dutch Gap Canal, and there they are at this day toiling like galley slaves.

This he dignifies with the name of retaliation, as if the employment of prisoners were a new thing under the sun, and any reliance could be placed in the reports of his cowardly scouts, who, like EDWARD D. GRIFFIN'S cow, never venture within cannon range of our lines, and fly at the first intimation of danger. Even if we had set Yankee negroes to work we would be but following Northern example. It is a notorious fact that our prisoners at Camp Chase have built hundreds of miles of macadamized turnpikes in Ohio. A Southern gentleman has but lately reached this city who declares that he worked on one of these roads for six months.

It is further stated that BUTLER has notified the War Department that for every cant-ired negro remanded to his lawful master, he would hold a Confederate officer as hostage, and subject him to all the hardships of slavery.

But the climax of atrocity was reached when BUTLER ordered the deliberate murder of six Confederate soldiers in retaliation for the alleged killing of four negroes. Eye witnesses declare that this diabolical crime was perpetrated no later than last week, and within speaking distance almost of the outworks below this city. How long will our soldiers continue to give quarter to BUTLER'S assassins? Every square mad dogs and spread-head moccasins, and treat them well? As well do that as make BUTLER'S men prisoners of war.

From Norfolk.

We referred yesterday to information received direct from Norfolk, in regard to the fleet now lying out for the capture of the forts below Wilmington. We should have added that the fleet consists of the iron gun-boat *New Ironsides*, which was stationed for some time at Charleston, the new iron-clad ship of the line *Dictator*, whose armament is of the heaviest calibre and greatest range (some of her guns are said to throw shell within a fraction of six miles), two monitors and an immense number of wooden vessels of war, ammunition and picket boats, etc.

The War News—The North Side.
From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 18.

Not a sound breaks the stillness of our lines from the extreme left to the extreme right. Shelling, picket firing and sharp-shooting have ceased on this side of the river at least, and what the Yankees call "a good feeling" (ominous words in this connection) exists between the antagonists, who are now literally face to face. Both parties are busily engaged in preparations for the deadly struggle, which cannot be delayed long. The enemy have greatly enlarged and strengthened the works at Fort Harrison, and mounted guns and mortars of the most formidable description; but none of them heavier or more dangerous than those which have been so long and so vainly used against Petersburg and its circumvallation.

If the enemy is busy, our forces are equally so. Experience has taught us to use the pick and spade with nearly as much dexterity as the born ditchers, miners and sappers opposed to us. It is no part of wisdom, however, to reduce our men to the level of laborers, or to waste their physical strength by excessive toil in the trenches. The supply of slave labor, in the country, is ample; why exhaust the mental and bodily energies of our soldiers, who have now been digging for three months, almost without a day's intermission? We would respectfully suggest to our military authorities the propriety of reserving enough muscular strength in our brave fellows to enable them to come vigorously up to the fighting work which awaits them.

The South Side

An intelligent observer, who has recently inspected the lines near Petersburg, expresses great confidence in our ability to hold our own in that quarter. He states that the opinion entertained in the army is that the tug of battle will occur simultaneously on both sides of the river, in the vicinity of Fort Gilmer on the one hand, and near the Boydsville road on the other, and that both will fall. Passengers from Petersburg report that no demonstration has been made there for two days, and that the customary shelling has been, or some cause, intermitted.

Late Northern papers state that some of MOSEBY'S men have crossed the Potomac and penetrated a considerable distance into Maryland, doing havoc wherever they went. We only hope the Yankees tell the truth, and that the gallant MOSEBY, now back in the saddle once more, will not only avenge his murdered men, but teach the Northern people a new version of their own canon in barbarism and warfare. If he will only leave none alive south of Mason and Dixon, leaving no breathing animal alive, then the inhabitants of Virginia may hope to see the war conducted in a civilized manner. If he fail to do this, he but invites the enemy to commit still more terrible atrocities in the devastated Valley.

General LEE says not one word about EARLY'S defeat of CROOK. The War Department is equally silent.

The Vote in Grant's Army.

Deserters, &c., who come from GRANT'S army all testify that it was voted that the Election Ticket was the work was done thus:—The officers circulated among the men the promise that all who voted the right ticket should have thirty days' furlough as soon as winter set in.

Victory in the Valley.
From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 19.

"Information was received here yesterday that SHERIDAN had sent two Corps, the Ninth and Nineteenth, to the east of the mountains, through Chester and Thornton's Gaps, and that EARLY had fallen upon the remaining Corps, under CROOK, and driven them from Fisher's Hill, through Strasburg, a distance of ten miles, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded, prisoners, and stores. The number of prisoners is said to be eight hundred. Other particulars are not yet to be received, but there are no doubts about the victory. Passengers who left Staunton on Saturday confirm the report, and state that Mrs. General GORDON has received a letter from her husband, who announced the success of our arms and his own safety."

Another account represents that, notwithstanding the Yankee statements that the two corps had passed through the Gaps above mentioned (which, by the way, are twenty miles apart, one being in Page and the other in Warren county), there is reason to believe that they passed through gaps to the north of Thornton's. All accounts agree, however, in regard to the victory, which must have been a substantial one, and well calculated to cut the comb of the young cock, SHERIDAN, who has been crowing so lustily over his lucky settlement with the new cavalry General Rosecr. Whatever may be his faults, EARLY is a dogged man, and we feel sure he would not rest content until he had wiped out the stain of his late reverse. We await anxiously the particulars of this important affair.

Later.

Passengers who came down last evening from Staunton and Harrisonburg confirm the defeat of CROOK; and a man who was wounded in the fight states that a large number of prisoners were taken, probably as many as two thousand. It is believed that only one of EARLY'S divisions was engaged in this battle, the remainder of his force having crossed the mountain in order to intercept SHERIDAN'S two corps on their way to Alexandria, where they will embark and go to GRANT. This may account for the fact that no official confirmation of EARLY'S victory has yet been received.

Wilmington.

The reported sinking of the Yankee gun-boat *Nyphon*, by a shell thrown from one of our batteries or forts below Wilmington, is based upon the statement of the captain of a Confederate vessel, which has just arrived in port. It is to be hoped that our gunners will be equally accurate in their aim when the Yankee fleet, now at Fortress Monroe and all ready to sail, shall make its appearance. A young gentleman just arrived from Norfolk, informs us that the fleet is to be commanded by Commodore PORTER, and not by FARRAGUT. The officers make no secret of the destination of the fleet. They say they do not care to capture Wilmington at present; all they want is to get possession of the forts as they have done at Mobile. Our informant left Norfolk more than a week ago, and the fleet was then very nearly ready for sea.

Lee's Latest Official Despatches.
From the Richmond Daily Examiner, Oct. 18.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel* says:—"It is well known that General HOOD is in the rear of SHERMAN'S army; that no car has passed over the Nashville road for ten days, and that SHERMAN'S supplies are completely cut off by that route." The Montgomery *Appeal* says:—"A report has reached Newnan by couriers that our forces have succeeded in destroying the railroad for seventeen miles, about Big Shanty, and will hold the road on Friday."

"OCT. 16, 1864.—To J. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:—On the 14th inst. Colonel MOSEBY struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield, destroying a United States mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars; twenty prisoners and fifteen horses were captured. Among the prisoners were two paymasters, with $168,000 in Government funds. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General."

"The flag-of-truce steamer Wm. Allison will carry to Varina this morning between four and five hundred sick and wounded paroled prisoners, to go North. Among them is Lieutenant-Colonel BURNHAM, who has been twice a prisoner in our hands.

"The prisoners at Castle Thunder have been deprived of the rich viands from outside parties by a recent order, and are now limited absolutely to the prison rations.

The *Examiner* says:—

"We have good authority for saying that the cartel has been, to a certain extent, resumed. Arrangements have been made to exchange, immediately, ten thousand Yankee prisoners, at Savannah, Georgia, and Captain HAYNE will have in a few days to superintend the whole affair.

"Owing to the reduction of the number of clerks in the Richmond Post Office, because of their duties in front, the delivery will open at 10 A. M. till 12 M., and open from 4 to 6 P. M. Only three orders are now allowed.

"The *Examiner*, of the 15th instant, says two hundred and seventy-eight Yankee deserters, who came into our lines under the allotments of 'Order (special) No. 65,' were started, yesterday, for a point in the Confederate lines, Georgia which they can pass and tread Yankee soil again. Upwards of five hundred deserters have been disposed of in conformity with the stipulations of this order, and altogether it has had a most salutary effect in promoting and increasing desertions from the ranks of the enemy.

"OCT. 15th, 1864.—To HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:—At 7 o'clock, this A. M., the enemy manœuvered to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, but were repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous effort was made at 4 P. M., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss was very slight.

(Signed) "R. E. LEE, General."

Alleged Spy.
From the Richmond Examiner.

L. NOLEN was committed to the Castle on Saturday, having been sent from Wilmington, North Carolina, by General WHITING, in command there, upon the charge of being a Yankee spy. The charges and specifications against him have not yet been divulged.

Using the Slaves.
From the Examiner of the 18th.

The proposition to extend the Conscript Law to the slaves of the States was first formerly advanced by the *Enquirer* in the issue of the 6th instant. Since that time, we have received many assurances of its popular favor, and none whatever of opposition to it. We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten, or fifteen of their slaves, if they will enter the army. The near approach of the time when the Congress meets again requires that expression be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We therefore earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents as well as friends of the proposition.

The result of the late elections is still in doubt, and whether LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN will be elected it is yet impossible to determine; but there is no uncertainty as to the question of carrying on the war. Whether LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN be the next President, the voice, and the almost unanimous voice, of that people is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The duty of preparing to meet that issue will be before the approaching session of the Confederate Congress; that body will have before it, for consideration, the ways and means, as well of men as of money, for carrying on the war on our part.

The war-cry of the enemy—"No parley with rebellion in the field; no compromise with slavery in the readjustment"—fully informs our people that, in plain terms, the whites of these States are to be subjugated to slavery, and their slaves reduced to the miserable condition of Yankee free negroes. This is the view of the people among our enemies, and this will be the result of the war, whether ended by LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN, if the people of these States permit themselves to be conquered.

The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States; this is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers, and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses, and yet no question of equality was ever raised. Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an abolitionist.

The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property. The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the houses over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in this struggle. Failure makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of property, real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerers, who will plough up the very graves of our dead as fertilized ground for making money. We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property—shall we use that property for the common cause?

Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom. We conscript the master and we impress his horses, cattle, wheat, and every other property except slaves. This very exception is an imputation that this war is for slavery and not for freedom. By conscripting the negroes we show to the world the earnestness that is in our people; we prove to our enemies that at the moment of our supposed exhaustion, in the fifth year of the war, we shall meet them with larger armies than we have before raised; and we explode the false accusation that we are fighting for slavery, or a slaveholders' Confederacy.

There are those who doubt whether sound policy would trust negroes with arms. We are not of those who entertain any fears upon that subject. Drill and discipline make valuable soldiers of Russian serfs, and no negroes in these States are so ignorant and brutal as those serfs. Between service with the Confederacy and with the Yankees, between living among us with all their strong local attachments, and going among strangers, who are now openly buying and selling them to recruiting officers, our slaves will find no difficulty in choosing. And, when once it is understood that freedom and a home in the South are the privileges offered by the Confederate authorities, while the enemy extend the beggarly hospitalities of Yankee philanthropy, not only will desertion from our ranks be infrequent, but the drafted negroes of the Yankee armies will exchange services.

This subject addresses itself to the consideration of our people, at this particular time, with great force. The prospect of four more years of war are before our people; the enemy will not even "parley" with us without unconditional surrender, the fruits of which would be the confiscation of all property, the deportation of whole communities, the degradation of the people, and the domination and tyranny of Yankee masters. There can be no reconstruction which does not embrace a surrender first, which will not permit confiscation afterwards, which does not insure enslaving the whites, without freeing the blacks.

If there are any weak-kneed people who imagine they can save their property by reconstruction, let them study the Shibboleth of all parties in the United States—"No parley with rebellion in the field; no compromise with slavery in the adjustment." Unconditional surrender is first demanded before even a parley. We are to lay down our arms and submit to the kindness of the Butlers, Grants, Shermans, and Sheridans; to the fate of New Orleans, the condition of the Valley, the misery of Atlanta, and, after all that degradation, to give up all our slaves in the adjustment. If there are any reasons against extending the conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated; but we are decidedly of opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law.

From Georgia.

The flank movement of General HOOD upon Atlanta has so far been completely successful. The railroad from Big Shanty to Kingston has been utterly destroyed, even the cuts filled up, and all the garrisons along that distance captured.

On last Wednesday, French's Division, of Stewart's Corps, made and attack upon Alatoona, which failed. The despatch adds that the whole corps subsequently went to his assistance, when the town was carried by assault, and 4000 prisoners taken, together with an immense quantity of materials of war.

This is evidently a mistake, because, if true, we would before this have had some official confirmation of it.

Our army was on the Kingston and Rome railroad at last accounts.

General Beauregard is with General Hood, near Rome.

Slocum's 20th Army Corps now hold Atlanta—the rest of Sherman's army has gone up the road. There is no cavalry at Atlanta whatever.

General Iverson captured East Point the other day, taking fifty wagons in good condition, and the wrecks of a good many more.

Iverson's pickets are within one mile of Atlanta, and either hill or capture every Yankee who ventures outside the main works.

Sherman is beyond the Chattahoochee, cut off from his main army, and Thomas is in command at Atlanta.

The evacuation of Atlanta is looked for every day.

The enemy have no stock with which to haul artillery and commissaries, and no railroad.

It is reported here that the advance-guard of our army under General Dalt has crossed the Tennessee at Gunter's landing, and march for Middle Tennessee. The on the the troops are believed to b remainder of rapidly following. General Hood's headqu are supposed to be at Cedartown, eighteen miles below Rome, on the C

The pontoon train has been broken from the Chattahoochee and ordered forward to the Tennessee, and all mail matter and baggage directed to be sent in the direction of Tuscumbia.

Andrew Johnson has called out the militia to resist the invasion of the Rebels.

Another Fight in East Tennessee.

General Vaughn appears to be giving the Yankees in East Tennessee no rest. On Wednesday, as heretofore announced, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, he whipped them at Greenville, and on Thursday morning he again came up with them eight miles west of that place, and gave them another handsome drubbing, capturing thirty prisoners, several wagons and ambulances, and a goodmany horses, besides killing a considerable number. The enemy left their dead on the field and retreated in confusion towards Bull's Gap, General Vaughn pursuing.

Mutual Press Association.

James W. Sneeden (of the *Dispatch*), President; A. M. Bailey (of the *Sentinel*), Vice-President; Nathaniel Tyler (of the *Enquirer*), Recording Secretary; P. H. Gibson, General Agent and Corresponding Secretary; R. F. Walker (of the *Enquirer*), Treasurer; R. M. Smith, of the *Sentinel*, W. B. Allegree, of the *Enquirer*, John M. Daniel, of the *Examiner*, and James A. Cowardin, of the *Dispatch*, Directors; who, with the above officers, shall have charge of the affairs of the Association.

The proprietor of any newspaper in the Confederacy may be a member of this Association by contributing five dollars per month in advance to the treasury, and forwarding to the general agent all important news from his locality. Any member may withdraw from the Association by giving one month's notice to the President, and paying up all his dues. The general agent, at the seat of Government, will forward to all members of the Association, accessible by telegraph, all important news from this place, together with synopses of interesting Congressional proceedings. The press of each city or town will arrange for its own agency, and pay all charges for transmitting messages to themselves.

Safe Out of Dixie.

The New York *Herald* of the 8th instant announces the arrival in Gotham of the veritable R. D'Orsay Ogden, who has, during the past few years, figured so conspicuously, in court and out of court, in the Confederate States. We suppose we shall next hear of him appearing at the Bowery as "Macbeth," carrying out "the immortal poet's original idea to the very letter." We commend the Count to the favorable consideration of the *artistes* of the New York press. As the "Thane of Cawdor" he is emphatically what the Bowery boys would characterize as "*bully*"—"nice boy with a glass eye." And then, when he arrays himself "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearl," he is certainly "stunning," and no mistake. A few weeks in Gotham, and then, "ho! for merrie England," and an engagement at the Acelphi or the Haymarket. So runs the world away.

Captured.

A rumor was extensively circulated yesterday, to the effect that John A. Henley (late commandant of the Henly Battalion) and Charles McRae, both members of the Departmental Battalion, now on duty in New Richmond, had deserted to the enemy. We are informed by a gentleman of veracity that there is not one word of truth in the statement. Our informant states that a message has been received from a Yankee officer, stating that Henly and McRae, while on picket, unconsciously wandered into the enemy's lines, and were captured and sent North as prisoners of war.

Cavalry in War.

The series of brilliant victories achieved by Sheridan has directed the attention of the people to the importance of mounted troops. The Boston *Commercial* says the successes were in a large measure won by cavalry, the rightful use of which the victorious leader appears well to understand, as well as the time when to employ it with most effect. Not that infantry and artillery were not well employed by him, and with a skill that has never been surpassed in this war; but it was to horsemen that was assigned the delivering of that *coup de grace* which really decided the fortunes of the day. The fact is remarkable, and deserves especial notice, as it is one of the very few occasions in the war's course in which cavalry has been put to such use as it was raised to serve, and as it demonstrates the excellence of that arm in spite of the use of arms of precision, and of the existence of peculiar difficulties in the physical character of the country in which most of our military operations have been carried on.

When we found that we had got into a great war, there was much discussion of the manner in which it should be waged. Great difference of opinion there was on almost all points, and soldiers and civilians found themselves arrayed together on all sides of every question. One of the questions discussed was this, "Shall a large cavalry force be raised and employed?" There were two sides to this question, as to all others; but—and the fact is a most extraordinary one—almost every advocate of the position that a large cavalry force should be raised was a civilian, and almost every advocate of the opposite opinion was a soldier. The exceptions were only sufficient to make the rule glaringly apparent.

This was, as we have said, extraordinary, for if there be one arm of the military service more striking than all the other arms thereof, it is cavalry. It is the chivalric arm. It is the arm that most strikes the imagination. It is the arm that is most closely associated with dash and boldness, and with great and striking deeds done on great and striking fields. At least, thus it is as relates to modern warfare, for one has only to mention the Greek hoplites and peltasts, the Macedonian phalanx, and the Roman legions, to understand that infantry had the higher consideration in classical war. But so it was, the supporters of infantry here being mainly soldiers, in spite of the attractions presented by cavalry. The public listened, heard, and read, and sided with the military writers. This was natural, for it is an American habit to defer to authority; and military men were much more likely to understand military matters than a pack of civilians, who got their knowledge from books alone, mere theorists, who could not speak practically on the subject which they discussed.

Yet the military men and the public were in the wrong, and for once at least the theorists were in the right, if they never were so before and are never to be so again. The military men triumphed, but our armies didn't. It was found that cavalry were just as necessary now and here as they had been in all former wars; and so we changed our action, and went to work to get up a competent cavalry force. But months of precious time had been lost, and that never could be regained. Our cavalry has hardly, to this day, got up alongside of the other arms, because of the delay that happened in organizing it. At last it is beginning to tell on the event of the war, and with decisive effect.

We should not now be rejoicing over General Sheridan's victories, and in the long-delayed redemption of the Valley of the Shenandoah, had not our leader been strong in horse, who are rightly commanded. He was well used by General Grant, who placed under his immediate orders most of the cavalry that belong to his army. The use he made of it shows that General Grant knew his lieutenant well, and gave him the right means with which to operate at the right time, and in the right place. Its successful application is all the more honorable to us because of the fact that the Southrons have always claimed to be the better men as cavalry. According to us at least equality in infantry and artillery, they have insisted upon their superiority as horsemen. They were the chivalry, and what are cheveliers without horses? What has just taken place shows that the claim was not so well founded as it might have been; and it cannot be doubted that their reverses are all the more galling to them because they are owing to a great extent to the action of Northern cavalry.

Oyster-Eating in Paris.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says:—"I think it was Mr. Weller, who, when driving through Whitechapel, pointed out the curious fact that 'poverty and oysters always go together. True as the remark may be in London, it will not apply in Paris, to which the coarser descriptions of that agreeable bivalve do not find their way, and where cheap oyster-stalls, with their tin pepper-castors and perforated vinegar corks, may be sought in vain. The cost of the oyster in this capital confines its consumption to the better classes. Notwithstanding, however, the high price at which it is sold—generally from 8d. to 10d. a dozen, enormous quantities are eaten.

It has been calculated that 7000 to 8000 baskets are daily emptied in Paris. Every basket contains 150 oysters, so that nearly 1,200,000 are daily opened and swallowed in this greedy capital. Thirty-six millions of oysters a month, or two hundred and eighty-eight millions in the eight months of the year to which the consumption of that mollusk used to be limited. Now many persons eat oysters all the year round, under the belief that, owing to the improved cultivation of the fish, they may always be had in a fit state for food. Although some are used in cookery, this is much less the case than in Europe, where oyster sauce is common with various dishes, with turkey, beefsteak, &c., and the demand for stewed and scolloped oysters is large. Here the oyster is usually eaten raw, before or after soup, and a great many as the first dish of the lunch and fork breakfast."

FOURTH EDITION

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

Full Details of the Fighting.

CALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

The Reasons for the Rebel Attack.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

ON THE FIELD, October 19 P. M.—Another battle has been fought and another victory won—a victory gained that is of more importance and more brilliancy than any heretofore achieved, because the enemy in the outset on this occasion was the attacking party, and intended, as said a despatch which we captured, from General Longstreet to General Early, to "crush Sheridan out of the valley at once and at all hazards."

HOW THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

It was moonlight, and all around was drear and still. The picket performed his duty and the headquarters' sentinel walked slowly up and down his beat. Facing towards Cedar creek, and not far from Middletown, on the right hand side of the pike, was located the headquarters of Major-General Sheridan, but the General himself was not there, having left for Washington city a few days previously. Next to General Sheridan's headquarters were the headquarters of Brevet Major-General Crook. Passing over an open space, and but a short distance, too, towards Cedar creek, was the well-known Major-General Emory, having his headquarters there.

We will now ask the reader to travel in imagination (a method of travel, I can assure the reader, much resorted to by philosophers, correspondents, young men from home, and not a few of mankind generally) towards Front Royal, the scene of so many encounters, victories, defeats, retrograde, and "otherwise" movements. Here we find Powell's Division of Cavalry, the cavalry lately commanded by General Averill, of "fighting" notoriety.

Two of Powell's guns are posted on a high hill so as to cover the ford of the south fork of the Shenandoah river. The other two guns (a portion of Wier's Battery) are so arranged as to cover the ford of the south fork of the Shenandoah river. Near by is one brigade of the division now commanded by Colonel Copbart (1st Virginia Cavalry), within supporting distance of the artillery.

In front of the artillery and the main body of cavalry are picket posts, extending across both branches of the Shenandoah river, so as to prevent a surprise from three thousand of the enemy's cavalry, said to be located at or near Milford, in the Luray valley. Extending from Powell, who has his headquarters on the line of the Front Royal and Winchester pike, across the Ridge road to Buckton's ford, are a chain of patrols, whose business it is to communicate with Colonel Moore, commanding a brigade of the 2d Division of Cavalry, stationed at and near the last named ford in question.

From Moore over to Crook's infantry extended another patrol, the whole for the purpose of keeping up communication between the extreme left (the cavalry) and the infantry, and General Sheridan's headquarters. It has now been shown how the cavalry at Front Royal (and by the way it is well to add that from our position at Front Royal we communicated directly and almost daily with General Augur's forces at Piedmont and Rectortown, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad), communicated with the infantry (Crook's) who were on the left of the infantry line and on the left of the pike road, between Winchester and Strasburg.

A glance at the map will at once give to the reader an exact idea of the position occupied by not only Crook at the time of the attack, but by the other corps and cavalry divisions of the army, together with the position taken by the army trains and reserve artillery, and the artillery in line—in position for action—and in front on the rear of the pike was located the 19th Corps, commanded by Major-General Emory. On the left of Emory's line, near the pike, were in position the 1st Maine and what is known as the Rhode Island or Chase batteries.

To the right of Emory was Custer's Cavalry. In rear of Custer, General Merritt, with his cavalry division had taken up a position. Near Merritt, and in rear (partially) of the 19th Corps, the 6th Army Corps (Wright's) was held in reserve. Not a great distance from the pike were the headquarters of General Sheridan, in the yard of an old Virginia mansion. Near this mansion, and on an open field, were the army trains (ammunition and otherwise) and the Reserve Artillery. General Crook had some artillery (a portion of it being the 14th Pennsylvania Battery and four pieces of a regular battery) in position so as to cover the ford at and the bridge over Cedar creek, while General Emory had some more artillery (the 1st Maine Battery, the Chase Rhode Island Batteries, and some others), in position to shell the highlands on the opposite side of Cedar creek—the highlands across the creek in front of the position he occupied. Custer was watching the right bank of the army, with artillery in position, to prevent a surprise or advance from that direction. Merritt was in readiness to support Custer, and the 6th Army Corps is in position to move to either flank where more or most needed. This was the position the army occupied at the time when the attack was made.

THE BATTLE.

As I have previously stated, it was moonlight, and all around prevailed the stillness usual in that hour of the morning.

While this stillness was prevailing, the enemy had noiselessly massed a heavy column of troops behind the hills on the southwest side of Cedar creek, and directly in front of the positions occupied by our extreme pickets. At a given signal (as we afterwards learned), the enemy advanced rapidly in solid columns of regiments. Our pickets were charged—some of them captured, and some of them driven in—hardly before they had time to discharge their muskets. In fact, of what few pickets did come in, the enemy came in so soon after and so close to them, that it was near a tie as to which parties warned the slumbering camp of the army of the danger near at hand.

Having driven in or captured our pickets on the left of the line of the infantry of the army, the enemy charged across Cedar creek at the ford, and very soon after on the bridge over said stream, and reached the side of the hill and breastworks occupied by Thorburn's Division of the 8th Army Corps—Crook's. The Rebels behaved not, but pressed on as a dashing torrent of gray, all-conquering, completely surprising and in a measure stampeding the left of General Sheridan's line. By this success the enemy gained some artillery—I believe the 14th Pennsylvania Battery and some pieces of a regular battery.

The suddenness of the attack and its wonderful success for a short time bewildered the troops so suffering. Many of them were taken prisoners, but by far the greater portion got away, and with their arms. The other division of Crook's Corps, which was allowed some time to form, did so, and was soon joined in line by the remaining portion of Thorburn's Division. All this while the enemy kept pressing on and pouring in upon our men a rapid and murderous fire, a fire from musketry, as well as from artillery posted upon the hills on the opposite side of Cedar creek.

Having directed a column against Crook's forces, the enemy quickly turned his attention towards the right of the pike, where the 19th Corps (General Emory's command) was gotten into line, and his artillery to work at short range. At this time a bold charge was made by the enemy under cover of his guns to capture Emory's artillery. In a measure this charge was successful, although it was resisted with great vigor and by a fire that would have done credit to the best of veterans under the most trying circumstances.

In the charge the Rebels took one or two pieces of the 1st Maine Battery, and I believe a portion of the Chase Battery. What most helped the Rebels was the exact range which they got of our pieces—the ones captured—from the elevated, commanding position on the opposite side of the creek.

As soon as the fight commenced and it was known how the left had suffered, the 6th Corps passed from its position of reserve over to where the 8th Corps was located in the commencement of the engagement.

The train, too, were got out as speedily as possible, taking the pike road to Winchester, where they arrived in safety.

The enemy discovering the success of his surprise, and believing that it was now for him only to triumphantly advance (and by the way I must mention that it was now broad daylight), brought his columns and artillery across Cedar creek, to press the pursuit with vigor.

While this was being done, and a brief lull prevailed, our line was contracted, and commenced slowly falling back.

The enemy pressed the pursuit rapidly, and with great persistency.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARRIVAL UPON THE FIELD.

We will leave the movement as it is, to now turn the reader's attention to General Sheridan himself, who so gallantly, and fortunately, and promptly turned the tide of victory and the toes of the stockings of his men, for he turned those self-same toes towards the enemy, where they ought always to be, and kept them thenceforward going in that direction.

WHAT INDUCED THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

Several days ago the 6th Corps was sent to Front Royal. The rumor then became prevalent that it was about moving to reinforce General Grant, and this rumor reached the enemy's ears, which, no doubt, induced the attack made upon General Sheridan's "lines not a great while ago. In consequence of that attack the 6th Corps was recalled and placed in the reserve position shown upon the map. After the 6th Corps had reached the position named, Gen. Sheridan "one evening" proceeded to the headquarters of Colonel Powell, commanding the 2d Division of Cavalry, then near Front Royal, and studied out a plan with General Torbert, Chief of Cavalry, for one of the grandest cavalry movements of the war. For this latter purpose Merritt's and Powell's Cavalry Divisions, during the same night, were moved across both branches of the Shenandoah river. Before morning a despatch was captured from General Longstreet to General Early, the former informing the latter that sufficient reinforcements were on their way to join him to enable him "to crush Sheridan out of the valley." In consequence of the capture of this despatch, the cavalry movement was abandoned, Powell remaining near Front Royal, on the left of Sheridan's line, and Merritt moving back again towards the right of the "army line," in the rear of Custer. Next morning, after the abandonment of the cavalry movement, General Sheridan took a small escort and some of his staff, and proceeded rapidly to Piedmont, where he was met by General Augur. He then sent his escort back, and proceeded to Washington direct. From Washington he next moved rapidly to Martinsburg. Here, leaving the railroad line, he mounted his horse and "piked" it up to Winchester, arriving there on the evening of the 18th. During the whole time consumed by his journey he was engaged in the most important manner, and towards the accomplishment of an end that I dare not now make public.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AT WINCHESTER.

Arriving at Winchester, the General remained there for the night. He did not do so because he was tired of traveling, but because it was necessary he should remain there for purposes attendant on a consultation "on the spot" of distinguished officers who accompanied him from Washington.

On the morning of the 19th General Sheridan heard the booming of cannon in the distance, towards his front line of battle. He remained but a short time, and then "took horse" towards the scene of conflict.

He left Winchester about half-past seven in the morning, and reached the field of battle in two hours afterwards.

THE TIDE OF BATTLE TURNED.

His presence upon the field was indeed needed and desired. He found the army in anything but a pleasant position, in anything but a position suitable to the interests of the country, and certainly to the wishes and ambition of a commanding general. On his way up the General met a "string" of teams going to the rear, that would have had a tendency to discourage, in a measure, even a Napoleon.

He found the road full of stragglers and wounded men—men without arms of the body, and many more men without arms of the United States. He found a scene of skedaddleism. Pressing on towards the front he found that some considerable degree of opposition was being made to the enemy's advance, which I can assure the reader were not of the most tender, but undoubtedly of an "all enfolding" character.

Quickly passing along the line, he seemed to comprehend the true state of affairs at a glance, and at once, and without hesitation, proceeded to remedy the evil that had already been brought upon us. How cheering this was to those who witnessed the General's movements. There were citizens upon that battle-field who saw the operations of the day, who had left their families and their homes to retreat with the army; for they knew that by staying behind they would meet with nothing less than death, and by going on they could meet with nothing more.

How cheering, indeed, it must have been to them to witness the change which followed General Sheridan's arrival—a change as if made by magic, and yet only attributable to the indomitable will of a persevering man—a tried general—a man of nerve.

Reorganizing his forces, then seemingly more given to a retreat than an advance, he promptly changed the aspect of our military affairs and turned the tide of battle, so rapidly growing towards a disastrous defeat, into a glorious victory.

The cavalry was sent upon the right, the 19th Corps placed next to it, the 8th Corps in the centre, and the 6th Corps on the left, with Powell's Division, which was for a time cut off, on the left of all, and a charge of the enemy resisted and an advance made—successfully—admirably.

As I close this despatch the army is again advancing, leaving it to the official reports, which will probably reach you before mine will, to record the further operations of the day, and again leaving it to the other *Herald* correspondents with this army to give the details of the movements and transactions of each army corps and cavalry division engaged.

ON THE FIELD, October 19, P. M.—Our losses are heavy.

We have lost rather heavily in officers.

The Rebels seem to be giving entirely away before our advance, and the probability is we will capture all the artillery taken from us in the morning, and very near all our men who fell into the enemy's hands.

The tide of battle has certainly turned.

WINCHESTER, October 20, A. M.—The enemy has retired to the Fisher's Hill position. This position is a fortified one, and naturally very strong for defensive operations. The enemy has been lately preparing it for this latter kind of work.

WINCHESTER, October 19.—Another great victory has been gained by General Sheridan over the reinforced Rebel army of the valley, dearly gained it is true, but nevertheless thorough and complete. The Rebel army, for the fourth time within the last thirty days, has been sent wailing up the valley, and on this occasion with the loss of between forty and fifty pieces of artillery and between twenty-five hundred and three thousand prisoners, exclusive of wounded.

THE ATTACK.

At daylight this morning Longstreet made a furious attack on the left of our position near Strasburg, which was held by Crook. His attack was successful. We were driven from the ground with the loss of a number of pieces of artillery and some prisoners.

Simultaneously with the attack on the left, a furious charge was made on our centre and right, and we were compelled to fall back beyond Strasburg. At Cedar creek our army halted, and was there joined by Sheridan, who was on his return from Washington. Our broken lines were quickly re-formed, and after repulsing a furious charge of the enemy, assumed the offensive, completely routing the enemy.

Our cavalry is now in hot pursuit of the flying enemy, with our infantry following as fast as they can.

Three Rebel Generals are known to be wounded, viz.:—General Ramseur (who is a prisoner), Lomax, and another general whose name I am unable to ascertain.

Our losses are estimated at five thousand.

The 19th Corps fought splendidly.

In this, as in all the recent fights in the valley, the cavalry played an important part, and, as usual, acquitted themselves nobly.

Prisoners captured say that Longstreet lost three-fourths of his artillery.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 726 RACE Street. Branch No. 220 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. aug3-3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—I. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 311 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 19-3m

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 N. EIGHTH Street. 19-3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If